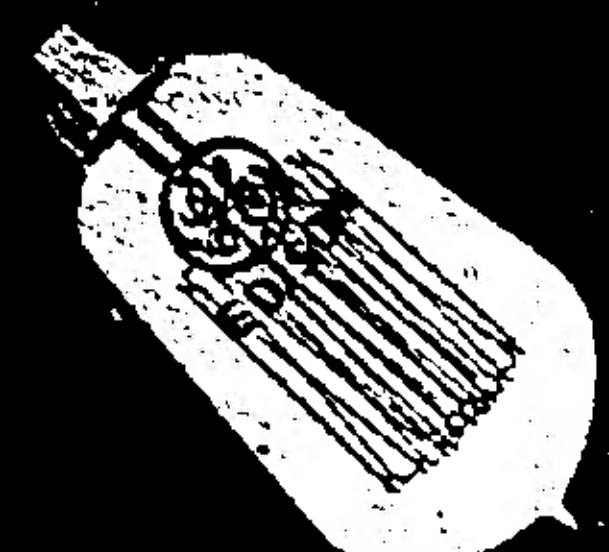


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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PAINTS & VARNISHES



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69033 六拜禮號三月壹英港 SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920. 日一十月壹十 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

LARGE EXPENDITURE ON ARMY AND NAVY.

London, December 29. The Japanese Budget for 1920-21 provides for replenishing national defence; the extension of railways, ports, and roads; new middle-class educational institutions; the encouragement of land cultivation, and a plan for State afforestation. The expenditure for national defence is increased by Y.99,000,000; the Army's new programme involves an extraordinary expenditure, amounting to Y.486,000,000 spread over fourteen years to 1933; the extraordinary naval expenditure amounts to Y.863,000,000, spread over to 1927 which, including ordinary expenditure, permits a total naval expenditure of Y.1,660,000,000 annually. The expenditure is being met by increased income and liquor taxes, and a temporary suspension of the sinking fund.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

HAS PARALYSED THE INDUSTRY.

London, December 30. The Boilermakers, Shipwrights and Blacksmiths Societies have telegraphed to the Premier requesting immediate action to end the moulders' strike of December 23, which, the Unions declare, has paralysed the industry.

COTTON COMPANIES' PROFITS.

London, December 30. The figures of 180 Cotton Companies of Lancashire show profits in 1919 of £2,868,000 on a share capital £7,405,000.

THE PEACE TREATY.

THE END DRAWING NEAR.

Paris, December 30. The Supreme Council has been informed of the rapprochement of views arising out of the Allied and German conversations and of the approval of the bases of the understanding. The Allies have consented to register the verbal assurance mentioned on December 23. It is expected that the Supreme Council will to-morrow fix the date for the signature of the Protocol. The exchange of ratifications at which Mr. Lloyd George will participate. It is semi-officially declared that the operation of the Treaty is now a mere matter of days, and that peace is virtually established from to-day.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAUGHT IN A SQUALL.

Singapore, January 2. Colonel Boyd Moss, Officer Commanding the Garrison, and another officer have had an unpleasant experience, having to stay on a small island overnight. They were caught in a squall. Much anxiety prevailed in Singapore generally but there was relief when the two officers turned up.

CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR.

ON A VISIT TO HONGKONG.

HIS VIEWS ON U.S. SHIPPING EXPANSION.

Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Company and his son, Mr. Harold Dollar, who has charge of the China Offices of the Company, arrived yesterday in the Colony by the Company's ship Grace Dollar.

"The shipping business of the Americans on the Pacific has gradually been growing," said the venerable head of the Dollar Company to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* who was given an interview yesterday.

"It is going to keep growing more and more. The United States Shipping Board will continue to turn over more of its ships for the Pacific run. American shipping business on the Atlantic has been developed to a satisfactory extent, and its attention is now turned on the Pacific, hence the big number of new ships that have been allotted to the American Companies out here. This number is being steadily augmented as the ships leave the builder's hands. We have had about seven or eight standardised ships turned over to us for operation on the Pacific. The process of turning out ships will not cease until May of this year, when it is anticipated that a sufficient number of vessels will be in operation to let the United States have a fair share in the trade of the Far East."

"What of the La Follett Seamen's Act? Will it affect in an adverse way the development of American shipping interests out here?" asked our representative.

"The La Follett Act has not been enforced, as the American Government thought it would tie up all the American ships on the Pacific run. The Act was designed to prohibit the carrying of Asiatic crews by American ships, and it also provided for many other restrictions which were never enforced. The expectation has been formed by the N. S. Labour Unions that after the signature of the Peace Treaty the Act would be enforced, but, in my opinion, it will not be, as it would be too drastic in its effects, and act as a handicap in the American competition with Japanese. This American law says that the crew of an American ship must be able to speak the same language as the officers, who must be American. If the law were enforced, the American ships could not have anything but American sailors. In any case, the enforcement of the act will have no effect on the Dollar steamers, which are owned by the Canadian Dollar steamship lines of Vancouver. The business of the Dollar Company is greater in Canada than in the United States. The New York Shanghai Dollar Line, which has been restarted, was suspended owing to the war. Our business, which is carried under the British flag, is gradually growing."

As to the keen competition which will take place with the advent of the vast number of new American ships on the Pacific, Captain Robert Dollar expressed the opinion that the rivalry between American and British interests would not be so keen as between the former and the Japanese. The British and Americans pulled together very well and, whatever competition there was, it was of a friendly kind. The Dollar lines were British, and they worked in harmony with the Americans.

Mr. Harold Dollar, who is well on the way to acquiring that reputation which his father enjoys in the world of commerce, is, our representative is told, the Head of the Dollar Offices in the East. The purpose of Capt. Robert Dollar and his son in coming out here is to make their periodical inspection of the various agencies. Captain Robert Dollar was in the Colony two years ago, and he comments favourably on the commercial prospects of Hongkong.

The "Grace Dollar" will leave this evening with Capt. Dollar and his son with for the Manila stage in their tour of inspection. Whilst in the Colony, Capt. Robert Dollar stayed with Mr. R. E. Gunn, the agent of the Dollar Line here, and the latter expressed his confidence in the future of the company.

THE RACES.

PROMISE OF A LARGE MEETING.

As already announced, the Hongkong Races are taking place earlier this year than is usual, for instead of being held towards the end of February they will take place on February 11 and three following days. Another departure this year is the holding of the races on four consecutive days, whereas formerly there were three days with an "Off Day" on the following Saturday. There will be forty-two races, the first three days witnessing eleven races each and the closing day nine. Four of the races—the closing race on each day—have been specially set aside for "Larsen" griffins; these being the griffins that were sent down by Mr. Larsen in August last year.

As regards the prospects of the meeting they are particularly bright, for there are more ponies down this year than there have been for many years past. It is expected that when the entries close next Saturday there will be something of a record—at least for recent years. There are now in training nearly forty Derby griffins, but there is a slight deficiency in the number of old ponies there being about twenty of them. Of the Horse Bazaar Subscription griffins no fewer than 53 have arrived, and to the above has to be added the 30 "Larsen" griffins. It will thus be seen that there are over 140 ponies in training; although, of course, all of these might not be entered.

Training is now in full swing and when a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* paid a visit to Happy Valley early this morning there was a good attendance of owners and very many galloping taking place over long and short distances. Both the sand and grass tracks were being used. There were not very many fast times recorded, but it is a little early to expect them. After the entries the work will become more serious and "clockings" taken more notice of.

The whole of the stands have been given a fresh coat of paint and the appearance of the enclosure is undoubtedly smart. Training times will be given in our columns as usual when they become of more value.

number of years in Canada. On his visit to Shanghai, after an absence of two years, he was surprised to see the great increase that is taking place in American business in China. That the Japanese business is lessening, Captain Dollar attributed to the economic boycott that is being instituted by the Chinese. American shipping business has made great strides inasmuch as before the war there were practically no American ships on the China trade.

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COL. JOHN WARD.

SPEECH ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

In the Commons on November 5, Colonel John Ward gave a deeply interested and appreciative audience first-hand evidence of the state of affairs in Russia. The subject came up for discussion during the debate on the Army Estimates.

Colonel Wedgwood, in moving the reduction of the vote by £15,000,000, asked why Britain was bearing the whole expense of the Russian policy £23,000,000. Colonel John Ward, in khaki uniform, was received with loud cheers, and the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law came in and joined Mr. Churchill on the Treasury Bench to listen to him.

Colonel Ward said it seemed very strange to come back from Russia after seeing the real situation there and hear it as represented by Colonel Wedgwood. Having lived a long time in Russia he protested with all his power against the hon. member's observation that the Russians were not a civilised people. They were hospitable, decent men, and Russian workmen would compare favourably with workmen in the western countries if they had the same chances of education.

There was no peace in Russia, and it was no use questioning the policy of intervention now. Intervention was an accomplished fact. You could not possibly go into a country and ask the people to rally round you and reconstruct it for your own purposes for the purpose of relieving the pressure on your own frontiers.

You could not go and ask them to do that one minute and then say, "Well, gentlemen, we have got peace now, there is no longer pressure on the Western Front. Good-bye, we are sorry to leave you" (Loud cheers).

Having disposed of the German and Magyar forces, it became a question of establishing some energetic and determined Government to administer the conquered territories.

His battalion took a plunge of over 5,000 miles along the railway to Omsk, in Siberia. He found Omsk in a terrible condition. Its population was increased from 60,000 to nearly 700,000 people, such confidence had they

in his miserable little British force of 700 men. There were all sorts of people in the lot, and no law and order.

THE "GENTLE" SOVIET.

Murder propaganda proceeded on three lines.

Any officer who wore shoulder straps was to be executed. That was the order of the gentle democratic Soviet Government. (Ironical cheers.)

Then they abolished all law, and declared that for the future nothing but commonsense was to make justice between man and man. They naturally abolished all lawyers—(laughter)—and there was no close time for them either.

The other class that could be destroyed at sight if they wore uniforms were the cadets. He had seen an officer who insisted on defying the regulations with his shoulder straps screwed on to his shoulder before he was executed.

Officers banded together to retaliate, and killed numbers of the citizens whom they thought responsible for the murders of their comrades, and no doubt many innocent people were killed as the result.

The officers must have, however, got old of the right people, because the murder of officers suddenly ceased.

That was the condition of affairs a year ago. The hon. member was wrong in stating that Admiral Kolchak destroyed the Constituent Assembly. It was killed by the gang of murderers that the hon. member was so fond of. (Cheers.)

COLONEL WEDGWOOD ANGRY. Colonel Wedgwood—I should like to know what right the hon. member has to say that I am a friend of a gang of murderers. He is talking through his hat. (Cries of "Order.")

Colonel Ward—If you think I have done so—I have no wish whatever to personally offend you—I will withdraw and apologise immediately.

Colonel Wedgwood—I am quite ready to accept that. Colonel Ward, continuing, said every man was entitled to his own opinion.

The only thing was that it was a misdirection to the country and to the House to pretend that Kolchak killed the Constituent Assembly. He was not fond of dictatorships, but it was the only thing to remedy the state of affairs.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/10 3/4d.

Colonel Ward having described the terrible condition of a part of the country which was under the rule of a scoundrel who thought he was the only person who knew how the world ought to be governed, stated that the population of Siberia had increased from 30 to 70 millions by the people who fled there from terror of the revolution.

ATROCITIES.

He himself had not seen any actual atrocities, but he had seen the results. When he was at Perm the river was frozen over, but there was a hole in the river where the women used to wash in a washing shed nearby.

An old woman described to him the scenes of blood that went on inside the shed, and the people calculated that when the ice thawed many bodies would be found of persons who had disappeared.

He was there when the river thawed, and walked along the banks. He saw many bodies of young women, children, and what was more remarkable, of workmen taken out.

The Soviet Commissioners cared neither for class nor sex.

In was almost impossible to imagine that anyone in the House should defend such a system. (Cheers.)

We had given our friends in Russia guarantees, and the whole question was what kind of assistance should we give them. We ought to continue in every material way to support the organisations which we had brought into existence.

If, because of mere ignorant and uninformed clamour, the Government of a great Empire like this is forgetful of the past, forgetful of the difficulties that desertion would involve, deserted them now and turned those possible friends into potential enemies, they would do an injury, not merely to Britain, but to the world. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

1,000,000 MORE WORKERS NEEDED.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

There still remained since the war a certain unreasonable element in the country that seemed incapable of understanding that, in the most literal sense of the word, industry was in a state of revolution owing to the changes resulting from the war, said Sir Auckland Geddes at the Guildhall recently.

The President of the Board of Trade was speaking at a meeting of the Industrial League and Council, and he said a prophet was needed to deal with the industrial outlook. The most important fact of all was that to-day we were employing in industry some 300,000 more men and women than we were employing in trade before the war; but, so far as he could judge, it would be necessary for us to employ almost 1,000,000 persons more in industry than we did before the war.

In order to increase production it was necessary to look for new markets in the future to absorb the produce of more people in industry.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

St. George's Hall at Theatre Royal.

Our only two serious competitors were the United States and Japan, and it would be necessary to adapt our goods to meet the necessities of the new markets.

If the industrial demand for coal, which was being sold below the actual cost, rose sharply, the exportable quantity of coal must fall. There was nothing that gave the Government greater anxiety than the fuel position. The difficulty had to be met by a greater production of coal, and the miners were responding handsomely, but we must have a higher industrialism and a much higher adaptability in industry. There must be closer co-operation between all parties in the industrial outlook.



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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
NERAPION No. 1
NERAPION No. 2
NERAPION No. 3

GENERAL NEWS.

ROBBED OF £20,000.
The officials of two Irish banks were waylaid and robbed recently while on their way from Mill Street, County Cork, to the village of Knockree, where a fair was being held. When about three miles from Mill Street the jaunting car conveying the officials of the National Bank was stopped by armed men, and the officials and the driver were manacled. The contents of a cash box were appropriated. The party then waited for the motor-car bringing the officials of the Munster and Leinster Bank, and held them up in similar manner. They then made off with the cash, estimated at £20,000.

ONLY MURDERERS MAY MARRY.
Quaint stories of the cannibals of New Guinea were told by Lieut. E. W. Pearson Chinnery, in a lecture at the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill. The British, he said, had great difficulties in controlling the homicidal and cannibalistic practices of the natives. In some parts of the island a youth was not considered to have reached the social status of manhood, and was not allowed to marry, until he had slain a man. Efforts were made to induce the tribes to realise that the killing of a wild boar was an equally sound proof of valour, and in many instances these efforts were successful.

AN EAST AND WEST DRAMA.
The life drama of an English girl who married a Chinaman was unfolded at a Poplar inquest on May 11th, aged twenty-seven, who was described as the wife of Ching Thin Liu, a mining engineer. The woman died in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum. The young woman belonged to a good family. She was married nine years ago, and when in China she ran away with a German. The girl presented herself at her village home twelve months ago, but went away again, and nothing more was heard of her until three weeks ago, when her mother received a letter stating that her daughter was lying dangerously ill in the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum. Death was due to a complaint which affected her brain. A verdict of "Death from Natural Causes" was returned.

DOCTOR'S BILL REDUCED.
John Abbley, a Battersea coster who sued the St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, for damages for personal injuries was at the Westminster County Courtward of £210 15s. and costs. He said a coal cellar grating in the sidewalk gave way, he fell, and his ankle was sprained. He was laid up for four weeks and lost about £3 a week. Abbley said he met a man who gave him the name of a solicitor, and he promised to pay him a shilling in the pound if he got anything. The doctor who attended Abbley admitted that he charged Abbley £2 3s. which was at the rate of 10s. 6d. a visit because he said somebody was going to pay. In giving judgment his Honour said it was shocking to think that a professional man should take the view that he could charge a person in a humble position of life more because he knew the other side were to pay. The Judge told Abbley that of the sum awarded 15s. only was to go to the doctor; the solicitor would not ask for anything. "And," he added, do not give a penny to the man who advised you to bring the action."

THE HEROES OF YPRES.
The War Office has announced that the Battle Exploit Memorials Committee has under consideration the question of a memorial to the troops of the British Empire who fought at Ypres. Questions were recently asked in the Belgian Chamber regarding the action to be taken at Ypres, the reason for the delay in approving the plans for its restoration, and which of the ruins is was proposed to preserve. The Belgian Minister of the Interior replied that the town authorities had been late in passing the plans for restoration. He also said that on July 14 last an official meeting took place of representatives of the Belgian Government, local town authorities of Ypres, and the British War Office Committee on Battle Exploit Memorials, and that preliminary measures have been taken to protect the Cloth Hall, the Cathedral, and the adjoining houses from desecration. These ruins in their actual state, besides being an eloquent testimony of Teutonic barbarity, will remain a place of pilgrimage, to which our Allies may come to perpetuate the memory of those soldiers of theirs who died to keep intact the last strip of Belgian soil.

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

London, Dec. 30.
The New Year's Honours include:-
An Earlship for Viscount Minto.
To be Barons:
Sir Bertrand Dawson,
Sir George Riddell,
Sir Albert Stanley.
To be Privy Counsellors,
The Hon. Charles Doherty, and
The Hon. Arthur Sifton, Canadian representatives at the Peace Conference.
Sir Arthur Boscawen,
The Hon. Frederick Guest,
The ex-Governor of Nigeria, Sir Fred Lugard,
The acting Premier of Australia, Hon. Mr. Watt,
The acting Canadian Premier, Sir William White.
To be Baronets:-
Sir Henry Birchmeadow,
Mr. John Trail Cargill, Chairman of the Burmah Oil Company, and
Mr. Hugo Cunliffe Owen, for war propaganda services in the Far East,
Sir T. Holderness, Permanent Under Secretary for India.
To be Knights,
Mr. Ernest Budge, Head of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum,
Messrs. H. J. Mackinder and Thomas Robinson.
The foregoing is the Premier's list, comprising 7 Commanders of the Bath, 10 Baronets, and 26 Knights.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Dec. 30.
In view of Koltchak's retreat in Siberia and Japan's determination to stem the flow of Bolshevism Japanwards the whole situation is under review by the Japanese Government in consultation with the Allies and the United States. At present Japan has 30,000 troops along the Trans Siberian Railway and the United States 7,000. It is understood the Japanese Government will not only after discussion with and with the co-operation of the Allies. If necessary Japan is prepared to increase her forces in Siberia. Meanwhile arrangements have been completed for the early repatriation of the Czechoslovak troops who are concentrated near Vladivostok.

London, Dec. 30.
With reference to recent reports regarding possible revision of Japanese policy in Siberia in view of altered conditions owing to Koltchak's retreat, Reuter learns from a Japanese source that the position is as follows:-About three weeks ago discussions between the Japanese and American Governments began at Washington with a view to future policy as regards Siberia, Britain being duly informed of the opening of negotiations. Hitherto no decision has been reached owing to the War Secretary's absence from Washington. Japan's views have been fully communicated to the State Department. It is obvious to the Japanese Government in view of events in Siberia and Koltchak's retreat (which seems to be slow and orderly) that the whole position must be reviewed by the Tokio Government. Japan has presently some 30,000 troops along the Trans Siberian Railway while the United States has perhaps 7,000, including engineers. Japan is determined to stem the flow of Bolshevism Japanwards but any new action necessitated by the altered situation must depend on the political and military position and can be taken only after discussion and in co-operation with the Allies. Japan is quite prepared to increase her forces in Siberia if necessary.

IRKUTSK STATION CAPTURED.
A New York message from Peking states that the Bolsheviks report possession of the railway station at Irkutsk while the Kolchakites are holding the town. The foreign missions are residing at the railway yard.

O'GRADY'S NEGOTIATIONS.
Mr. O'Grady will return to Copenhagen on Jan. 3.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.
Lord Jellicoe leaves Canada this week on a short visit to the United States before sailing for South Africa. It is understood Jellicoe is negotiating for the Canadian Navy six cruisers, six destroyers, ten to twelve submarines, and a number of torpedo boats and destroyers.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**AMERICAN RAILWAYS.**

Washington, December 30.

Representatives of four railroad brotherhoods and heads of affiliated trades have adopted a declaration opposing legislation for making railway strikes unlawful. Mr. Gompers, who attended the Conference of Railwaymen prior to the adoption of the declaration, said the view of the conferees was that the Government should control the railways for a minimum of two years in order to properly test Government control.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

New York, December 30.

Two of the wood alcohol ringleaders have been brought up at the Brooklyn court on a charge of violation of the prohibition law. They were bailed out in fifteen thousand dollars. Four others were brought up in New York court on a similar charge and were bailed out for ten thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

London, December 30.

The death is announced of Sir William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, Hon. Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University. He was born in Canada in 1832.

THE PROTOCOL.

Paris, Dec. 30.

Herr Von Lersner, Chief of the German Delegation, called on dutasta (1) but has not delivered the German reply. It is believed the government at Berlin is disposed to sign the protocol, subject to guarantees of a reduction in the amount of material required as compensation for Scapa Flow. The entire press regards yesterday's interview as decisive and anticipates the early signing of the protocol.

POSSIBLY THIS WEEK.

London, Dec. 30.

Tentative arrangements have been made at Paris for the deposit of the ratifications of the Peace Treaty on Jan. 5.

THE ADRIATIC.

Rome, Dec. 30.

M. Nitti, in the Senate, made a vigorous reply to Clemenceau's speech of Dec. 23 and quoted Clemenceau's statement that Italy had undertaken to give Fiume to Croatia. He argued that Croatia is not a contracting party and contravene the situation had to be considered from a general standpoint and not the viewpoint of one party. Furthermore the situation was continually undergoing profound changes. While conceding that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, M. Nitti laid stress that under the pact all Dalmatia was to be handed over to Italy. Moreover, contrary to another stipulation contained in the pact, Italy was left to fight Austria Hungary alone. (Applause). Referring to the Adriatic, which had ceased to be a de facto and become a de jure situation, M. Nitti declared that Italy, which honourably did her share in the war, was convinced she asked for nothing unreasonable or unworthy.

M. Tittori, replying to congratulations on his election as President of the Senate, said cordial good wishes would accompany the Government on its noble mission to safeguard the rights of Italy for it was clear it was desired to apportion the fruits of war not in accordance with Italy's sacrifices but according to the good pleasure of others.

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SHOP MANNERS.**A HANDY GUIDE FOR STAFFS.**

During the war says a Home paper, complaints of discourtesy in the shops were common in all the big cities of the Allied and enemy countries. They were due to many causes, not the least of which was the preference for war work shown by the ordinary shop assistant, both male and female, and the appearance in many stores of an amateur element, whose presence made extra work for those remaining from the old staff.

Since the Armistice things have certainly grown better, but the improvement has not reached pre-war standard of civility, perhaps because customers have altered so much, owing to the great difference in the new standards of living. In many of the West End shops, where complaints still reach the management with some frequency, a drastic effort to put down nonchalance or the superior air which many women resent far more than positive rudeness is being set on foot. On one day this week two assistants in a Regent-street house were dismissed for discourtesy to customers and a contemptuous attitude towards the purchaser of small things. In this same firm three of the female assistants retired one afternoon into the back premises, because they considered things were slack, and were found employing their leisure in knitting. The firm in question, which deals kindly with its employees, has now issued a staff booklet dealing with the need for courtesy. The assistants are urged "not to ignore customers or keep them waiting, not to be servile or familiar, and to remember that the small customer of to-day, capably handled, may be a big customer of to-morrow. Among the 'don'ts' are:—

"Don't gossip and waste time"; "don't address one another as Miss or Dear"; "don't go through the house arm in arm"; "don't eat in the departments"; "don't make a noise."

Some of the best West End tea-shops, even those with large staffs, suffer from the waitress who prefers to attend to parties of men out of their turn and keep women customers waiting. The managements are alive to the fact that there are troublesome customers as well as troublesome assistants; and in at least one West End house orders have been given not to serve certain people who come in to make trouble, see everything, with no intention of buying, and lodge unreasonable complaints against assistants whose patience they have sorely tried. The manager of a West End furnishing house who is an inconspicuous person knew how one of these ladies was wont to do her shopping, and came forward to serve her himself on the last occasion she appeared. Having failed to produce anything of which she expressed approval, he suggested that as they evidently could not please her she had better in future go elsewhere. She immediately demanded to see the manager to report his insolence. But she was somewhat disconcerted on learning that he was manager and part owner of the business.

HISTORIC NECKLACE.**HEIRLOOM OF THE TSARS.**

A pearl necklace, regarded by experts as one of the finest in existence, was offered for sale by auction in London recently. Perhaps the best criterion of its estimated value is the fact, the *Daily Chronicle* understands, that the reserve price is £350,000.

It consists of four rows of perfectly matched pearls, numbering 188 pearls, the largest of which weighs 28 grains while the total weight is 4,000 grains. If the necklace is not sold complete it will then be offered row by row with a commensurate reserve upon each.

It comes into the market by order of the descendants of the Russian Imperial dynasty.

A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* learned that the collection was commenced two or three centuries ago.

It is believed to have belonged originally to the Tsarina Nathalie Narushin Kiva, mother of Peter the Great. But for many years the necklace has been in another country, and came to England recently, worn upon the body, "but not in the usual way," it was mysteriously asserted.

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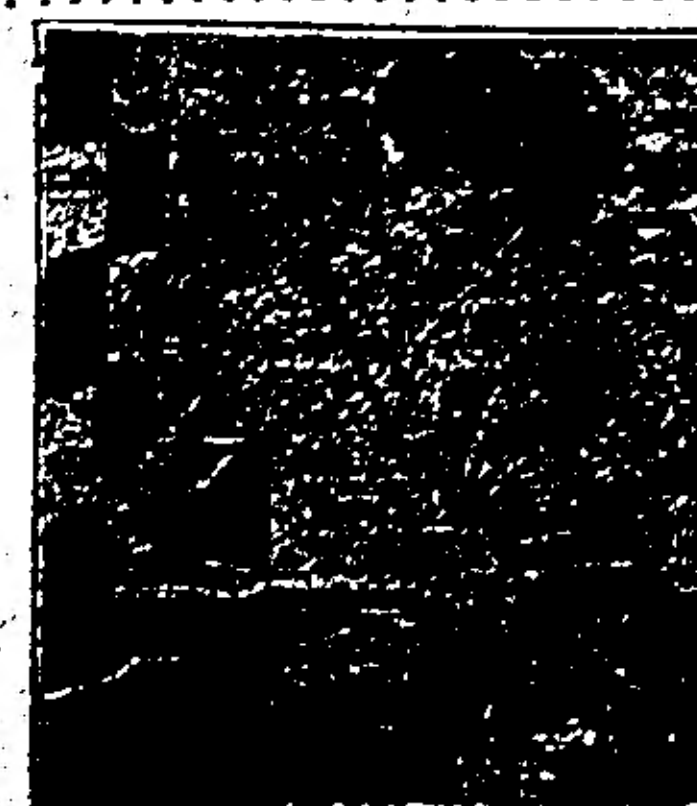
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTHS.

CASSIDY.—On 2nd January, 1920, at "Ardsheal," The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, a son.
HOOKER.—At 9, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, on January 2nd, 1920, to Capt. and Mrs. George Hooker, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920.

BRITAIN AND AMERICAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

In the realm of shipping, a question of considerable interest to Britain as well as to the United States is the future running of the vessels owned by the American Shipping Board. Since the conclusion of hostilities, many of these boats have been assigned by the U.S. Government to various companies which have run them on a commission basis in various parts of the world. We have become quite acquainted with a large number of these vessels in the Far East, where the American mercantile marine flag is now seen far oftener than ever before. But it is not too much to say that the Companies operating these boats find in many instances, that they get very little out of the arrangement, and they are looking to the time when they will be enabled to purchase them outright. Meanwhile, these services are being operated to the manifest advantage of America. New connections are being opened up, and a considerable proportion of U.S. exports is being carried in American bottoms, which is quite in contrast to the experience of pre-war days.

But there are still those in America who favour the nationalisation of shipping as a permanent policy of the United States, their argument running on these lines: "The American Government has built and is building a great Mercantile Marine. It is not reasonable to hope that American private enterprise, in the face of foreign shipping competition and of American inexperience in shipping matters, could successfully and promptly take over all the Government ships. But the Government, as a result of the war, finds itself the owner of a big tonnage; and it is necessary that America should play a large part in the world's carrying trade, that American commerce may have a fair chance in the world's markets. Therefore the Government, quite apart from the merits of the question of nationalisation, must take up the task of ownership and development." When we take note of the great expansion of the American Mercantile Marine in recent years, it becomes evident what an important step in the commercial history of the country the nationalisation of shipping would be. According to Senator Jones, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, the American merchant fleet will by this year aggregate eighteen million tons, of which twelve million tons will be engaged in ocean trade, whilst under a scheme of nationalisation, therefore, the State ships would be the dominating factor in American shipping.

Facts and tendencies such as we have cited above are of the utmost interest to Britain. A few years ago, we not only owned far more than one-half of the world's effective tonnage, but we built in British shipyards one-half of all ships built in all the world. Now, as a consequence of the growth of America's mercantile marine, during the war, we have fallen to a position in which, according to Sir Leo Chiozza Money, we are second in output and closely challenged for the lead in ownership. The United States has definitely entered the world of shipping, after being long content to play little or no part in maritime affairs. The Panama route greatly aids her maritime economy and besides linking the Atlantic and Pacific coasts it has made wonderful changes in the world's trade routes. It does not follow, of course, that every gain made by a foreign nation is a loss to us, but in our case it ought never to be forgotten that shipping earnings are much more necessary than to the United States, because we have to earn by exports of either goods or services the very goods and materials which America possesses in such abundance. If Britain's maritime supremacy is to be maintained, our shipbuilding progress must be accelerated. We cannot afford to let our biggest national and Imperial asset slip out of our hands.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE REPULSE BAY ROAD.

No-one could have made the journey to Repulse Bay on New Year's Day to attend the opening of the new hotel, without having been struck by the very large number of improvements that is now being carried out along it. Many bad and dangerous corners are being "shaved off," and when the whole of the work has been completed it will be a very fine road indeed that Hongkong will possess. His Excellency's description of the road as "one of the most beautiful in Asia" is highly deserved, for with every turn one obtains varying views of wooded hills and a glorious sea. But, whilst bestowing praises on the road and the scenery through which it passes, one can very legitimately ask why it is that the method of improving it is, apparently, so haphazard. From the University Recreation Ground to well past Pokfulam there is a succession of small gangs working, with the result that the use of the road just now is very much detracted from. Would it not have been far better to have finished one section off at a time instead of distributing the labour detailed for the work all along the road to make small bites where one big bite at each corner would have done? Starting at the Hongkong end the whole gang could have worked together and have cleared things up as it went. Part of the road would then have been finished off; but as it is now the whole length of road indicated above is being attacked in over a dozen different places by small working parties. The result is a succession of disfigurements and inconveniences. If there is any technical reason for the present method it would be interesting to know of it.

WHY NOT A RESOLUTION?

And what is said above of the Colony's main scenic road can be said of the whole scheme of road-making as now going on. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that there is more road making just now than ever there was before at any one time. But why one scheme is not completed first is a little puzzling to those who are used to beginning a job and finishing it before getting on hand a bewildering number of incomplete tasks. The road round the Island isn't finished yet, but labour that might have gone to help quickly clean that scheme up has been divided into groups, and one sees many schemes in a half-completed state. The Lugard Road is being pecked at; the Wanchai Gap and Bowen Road schemes are being toyed with; the Wong Nei Cheong road (a fine conception, by the way) is in a state of sluggish progress; and the list could very easily be extended. To the lay mind it does seem as if things could have been contrived a little more orderly. One might very easily make the above facts a simile and apply it to the ways of official departments generally. There is an over-fondness for "tinkering" and an apparent love of hanging things about that is hard to understand by the unofficial mind. With a New Year there is a habit of making resolutions, and one very good resolution that could well be made by some of our officials is, "One thing at a time and that done well."

A GOOD BEGINNING.

It is something unusual that a New Year message should be sent to the four quarters of the British Empire over the signature of all the Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and it is a further demonstration of the fuller position that the Dominions, individually and as a whole, are beginning to take in the affairs of our great confederation. No longer is a message issued by the English Premier from London, but there is joint and equal action by the whole of the heads of British governments. It is a departure that spells a long-delayed recognition of what the Dominions have been fighting for. The Empire is not an Empire possessed, owned and controlled by the United Kingdom. It was once perhaps, but those days have gone by. From thinly populated colonies there have grown up new nations and whilst they are essentially British by ancestry and do form part of a British Empire, they are peoples and countries possessed of inalienable rights to conduct and order their own affairs. But even more than this, they have a right to individual representation on the councils of the world and have quite recently succeeded in gaining a recognition of that fact.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN DANGER CANNOT ANSWER FOR HIS COURAGE.

La Rochefoucauld.

By the s.s. Africa, Mr. G. G. Wood returned to the Colony.

The Dragon Motor Car Co. are running a motor bus service to Repulse Bay Hotel this week-end. The time table can be seen in our advertising columns.

Mr. T. F. Hough has returned from Home, where he officially attended the Masonic Peace Demonstrations in his capacity of D. G. M. of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced is that of Lieut. George Lovegrove, R.G.A., of Stonecutters, to Miss M. A. Freeman, who is now on her way from England to Hongkong by the s.s. "Empress of Asia."

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper has left for Home via the United States, on retirement. He has had a lengthy residence in Hongkong and has figured largely in the public life of the Colony. His many friends wish him long years of happiness and prosperity in the old country.

Owing to altered shipping arrangements, the Vanity Fair Company will give their one and only performance at the Theatre Royal to-night, the shows arranged for next week having had to be cancelled. Seats booked for next week can either be utilised to-night or the tickets returned to Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

A machine-room coolie in the employ of the Hongkong Telegraph was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, with the theft of a printer's brass galley. He was caught by a Hukong yesterday afternoon carrying the article in Duddell Street and when asked where he got it he dropped it and ran away. The Hukong, however, caught him. At the Police Court this morning, defendant admitted the offence and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

Owing to steamer arrangements, the performances of the "Vanity Fair" Company for Friday and Saturday of next week will not now take place and the Management of the Russia Grand Opera Company have pleasure in announcing that they have taken over from Mr. Warwick the two days mentioned above and intimate that "Aida" will be given on the Friday evening and "Traviata" on the Saturday. Tickets already purchased for the Monday evening, when "Aida" was to have been given will be good for the Friday evening, but may be exchanged if desired.

RUSSIAN OPERA COMPANY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Since the advertisement for the Russian Grand Opera Company, appearing on Page 10, went to press, we have been notified of a change in the arrangements.

Instead of opening of the 12th instant the Company will now open its season on the 9th, and the operas to be presented under the new arrangement are as follows:—

January 9th, "Aida," January 10th, "Traviata," January 12th, "Gisconda," January 13th, "Rigoletto," January 14th, "Carmen," January 15th, "Tosca," January 16th, "Faust," January 17th, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," January 19th, "Madame Butterfly," January 20th, "La Boheme," and January 21st, "Il Traviatore."

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB BEAT ST. JOSEPH'S.

There was a good holiday crowd at the Valley on Friday afternoon, when a Senior League match was played between St. Joseph's and the Club. The former were at full strength and Club were without Stalker, Black, and McCubbin. Tonkin partnered McPhail at back and Ralston made his first appearance this season, Riis taking the outside left position.

The game started very briskly and Club made a promising movement from which McTavish burst through and looked a likely scorer but shot too high. St. Joseph's broke away and a promising movement by the forwards was checked in time by Stewart, and Club again took up the attack, but Riis shot weakly when well placed. Hyndman tried hard to break through for St. Joseph's and some pretty passing took place between the centre and Silva and Rahmin, the latter centreing cleverly, but Stewart headed clear. The Club forwards broke away and Omar was subjected to a bombardment, shots coming in from McTavish, Reichelmann and Rodger, but the goalie saved well and the interval arrived with no score.

The second half opened with a sparkling combined run by McTavish and Hamilton, the right wing being in fine form but Dixon and Xavier were in good trim and Omar also saved his charge on many occasions. St. Joseph's made plucky attempts to break down the Club defence, but Club halves were playing a rousing game, and giving their forwards many good openings. Stewart led a strong attack on St. Joseph's goal and finished with a good shot which Omar partially cleared, but Rodger, following up, smartly scored with a fine drive, the Club thoroughly deserving the lead. Play continued in St. Joseph's quarters to the end. Dixon was penalised for dangerous play and Stewart drove the ball hard past Omar for the subsequent penalty, time arriving with Club winners by 2 to love.

The game was quite a good one and Club were the better side. Tonkin made a promising debut at back but the Club halves were the strongest part of the team, Stewart being in great form whilst Ralston and Ralston played rousing games and spared nothing.

The Club forwards were good in the field but weak in front of goal, although Rodger's goal was a good one, but they played a fine combined game and were fast and clever.

Omar played well in goal for St. Joseph's and had no chance with either goal. Dixon and Xavier were fine backs, the former playing a very cool game. Zephir, for such a light player, did a great amount of work and was the pick of the halfbacks, whilst the forwards played well, their size however being a decided handicap. Hyndman, Silva and Rahmin were the best.

Mr. Skinner was in charge of the game. The Club have now one fixture only to complete the Hongkong League fixtures, this being with the Police, and have not lost a match in the competition their record to date being:—Played 9, won 8, drawn 1. They have scored 16 goals and only had two registered against them.

QUIZ.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. NAVY.

The Hongkong C.C. emerged victorious, by an innings and 12 runs, in their match with the Navy, thus coming out on top in the triangular contests between them, the Navy and the Garrison. Just before tiffin yesterday, the Club completed their first innings at 382, which made the Navy 124 behind. The feature was Hancock's finely-played 156, which was a magnificent display of batmanship his only chance being given when he had reached the 150 mark.

The Navy's second venture was not marked by high scoring, Kennett and Franks alone being comfortable with the bowling. The innings closed at 113, Day taking five wickets for 22 and Lammer for 29.

The Club again went in and had registered 110 for three when stumps were drawn. Scores:—

NAVY—1ST INNINGS.
Total.....257
H. K. C. C.—1ST INNINGS.
E. J. B. Mitchell, l.b.w. Bryant 68
A. E. Wood, c Greig, b Hastings 11
T. E. Pearce, b Kennett.....0
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w. Bryant.....62
H. R. B. Hancock, b Bryant.....156

K. C. C.

TO-DAY'S CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

The annual sports organised by the Kowloon Cricket Club take place this afternoon, when a happy time is anticipated by the little ones. The band of the Wiltshire Battalion will be in attendance, and H. E. the Governor is to present the awards. The programme is as follows:—

Boys' Events.
1.—Potato Race... Ages 9 to 12
2.—Boat Race... " under 12
3.—Obstacle Race... " 12 to 14
4.—Relay Race, Teams of Four... " 10 to 14
5.—Flat Race... " 6 to 8
6.—Sack Race... " under 14
7.—Tug of War, Teams of Eight... " 10 to 14
8.—Flat Race... " 4 to 6
9.—Flat Race... " 8 to 10
10.—Bowls Contest... " 10 to 14
11.—Wheelbarrow Race... " under 14

Girls' Events.
1.—Skipping Race Ages under 14
2.—Musical Chairs... " 8 to 12
3.—Skipping Competition... " under 9
4.—Flat Race... " 5
5.—Potato Race... " 10 to 14
6.—Skipping Competition... " 10 to 12
7.—Flat Race... " under 14
8.—Flat Race... " 6 to 8
9.—Egg and Spoon Race... " under 14
10.—Flat Race... " 8 to 10
11.—Relay Race, Teams of Four... " 10 to 14

The Officials are:—
Judges: Mr. A. O. Brawn, Mr. P. R. Wolf, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. B. Tanner, Mr. J. Stalker, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. A. M. Simpson.

Handicappers and Starters: Mr. W. Kay, Mr. G. Stark, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. J. Ralston, Mr. N. L. H. Ralston, Mr. D. J. Purves, Mr. J. V. Braga, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. F. Lohel.

Clerks of the Course: Mr. K. R. Macaskill, Mr. R. Lapsley, Mr. F. P. Shroff, Mr. D. Blenkins, Mr. G. F. Caville.

Decorations: Mr. G. Duncan, Mr. W. Davison, Mr. J. H. Donnelly, Mr. E. W. White, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. J. Greig.

Entertainment: Mrs. D. Harvey, Mrs. E. W. White, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Mrs. G. Stark, Mrs. A. O. Brawn, Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. J. Spittles, Mrs. C. W. Jeffries, Messrs. J. M. Jack, E. Abraham, J. G. Gibson, J. Ralston, E. W. White, J. Hyde, J. Spittles, W. T. Elson, G. Duncan, D. Neilson, D. M. Goodall, A. de Sousa.
Bran Tub: Mrs. E. Abraham, Mrs. W. T. Elson, Miss Abraham, Miss V. Mackenzie, Miss D. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Overly.
Mr. J. P. Robinson is hon. secretary for the sports and Mr. E. J. Edwards hon. treasurer.

E. W. Day, c Franks, b Hastings.....5
R. A. Brand, c Robinson, b Bryant.....45
C. Blaker, c Franks, b Hastings.....0
F. Sutton, run out.....14
E. G. Lammer, not out.....8
D. E. Donnelly, b Bryant.....8
Extras.....5

Total.....382

Bowling.
Hastings..... O. M. R. W.
Kennett..... 31 4 121 3
Greig..... 20 1 125 1
Dolphin..... 3 0 15 1
Robinson..... 2 1 7 0
Bryant..... 7 1 30 0
Extras..... 16 2 79 5

NAVY—2ND INNINGS.
Mr. Kennett, l.b.w. b Lammer 28
Surg. Com. Holl, b Brand.....5
Lt. Franks, b Lammer.....30
Rev. Hastings, b Day.....3
Pay. Lt. Com. Holborn, b Day.....14
Pay. Lt. Robinson, b Lammer.....14
Lt. Com. Greig, b Day.....2
Lt. McNair, c Day, b Lammer.....0
Lt. Dicken, b Day.....0
C. E. R. A. Bryant, b Day.....12
Lt. Dolphin, not out.....3
Extras.....15

Total.....113

Bowling.
Donnelly..... O. M. R. W.
Brand..... 12 5 19 0
Day..... 9 1 28 1
Lammer..... 13 5 22 4
H. K. C. C.—2ND INNINGS.
E. G. Lammer, run out.....6
C. Blaker, not out.....16
E. J. B. Mitchell, c Bryant, b Franks.....11
F. Sutton, c Holborn, b Robinson.....10
E. W. Day, not out.....58
T. W. Pearce.....
D. E. Donnelly.....
A. A. Claxton..... Did not bat
A. A. Wood.....
H. R. B. Hancock.....

Extras.....9
Total (3 wickets).....110

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Fellophobia" or a groundless fear and dislike of a fellow man is said to be the latest nervous disease. Investigation has found it to be remarkably prevalent at the present time. This complaint appears to affect at least five out of every ten men who have seen war service. "It is quite true," said a medical man to a *Daily Express* representative, "that shell-shock and nervous patients do take extraordinary dislikes to quite harmless people. They also have a horror of meeting these people for no apparent reason." The doctor's verdict was corroborated by ex-Army men who were interviewed on the subject.

I have been trying hard to understand (says a *Poll Moll Gazette* writer) why it is that women whose height is less than 5ft. 2 in. were debared from the recent examination of some 6,000 temporary female employees at Whitehall for permanencies in the service. Some of the brainiest girls in the departments happen to be under the height specified, and I have heard of one or two with special linguistic and other attainments whose continued service would be invaluable, but whose posts will now be filled by others, for the sole reason that they stand an inch or two higher without their shoes on.

The church in Spanish Place, where King Alfonso attended Mass on a recent Sunday, is little known to Londoners in spite of its architectural beauties, writes "A Londoner" in the *Evening Standard*. The Spanish style of the Lady Chapel and other features are suggestive of such cathedrals as Toledo and Burgos. A new window has lately been placed in the church in honour of St. Michael, the patron saint of armmen, in which an aeroplane is depicted with the inscription, "Defende Nos in Proelio." This, I imagine, is the first time that a flying machine has figured in the stained glass window of a church.

Americans and Canadians smile at the idea that a wooden house is not as comfortable in all weathers and almost as durable as an edifice of brick or stone, comments the *Morning Post*. More than half the population of the North American Continent lives in frame houses and log huts, and many of the charming old houses in the Eastern States—especially in "Dixie Land"—are built entirely of wood. The writer has seen a log hut in the Middle West which was as good as ever after 80 years, and many of the Hudson Bay Company's factories in unsettled territories must be very much older. But striking proofs of the durability of wooden houses are also to be found on this side of the Atlantic. At Aldershot, for example, some of those which were hastily put up after the Crimean War are still inhabited. The vast majority, however, were replaced by brick buildings forty years later, and survive only in the remembrance of Old Army veterans as faint, far-off visions of creeper-clad cottages in pleasant little gardens—these were the officers' huts, of course.

We have been much entertained by reading the slang words and expressions that came into common use during the war, and which are included in "Casell's New Dictionary." In some cases, it seems to us rather inadequate definitions are given. "Cushy" is defined as a "job," "good pay, and little to do," but its original meaning was a safe job of any sort out of the trenches. "An unscrupulous or formidable person" does not seem quite to express the full significance of "hot stuff." The Archbishop of Canterbury is a formidable person, but the term "hot stuff" would scarcely be considered appropriate. On the other hand, George Robey is neither formidable nor unscrupulous, but he is emphatically "hot stuff." Some of the words too, we suggest, were acclimated a long time before the war was thought of. "High brow" was popular long before 1914, and so was "top hole." The word "movie" came very early in the history of the cinema. "Make good" has quite a middle-aged "now-a-days" and "cutting notice" was accepted from the States a good many years back, together with "fed up" and "no dice on." "And is a toff" quite the right rendering of "a guy"? Surely in Americanese "that guy" means "little more than" that fellow.

SCIENCE FOR INDUSTRY. NEEDS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The opening address of the 166th session of the Royal Society of Arts was delivered by Sir Henry Truman Wood, vice-president and chairman of the council, on "Science and Industry."

At the outset Sir Henry pointed out that we were very apt to consider present conditions as unprecedented, but humanity had had evil experiences before. The recovery of English trade after the Peace of Paris in 1763 had its lessons for us now. It was certainly not true that science was ignored by British manufacturers. In certain trades—two, for instance, of the most important of all, the iron and steel manufacture and the great alkali trade, with all its ramifications—scientific research was used to the full, while in numerous others it was gradually becoming more and more important. But our advance was much too slow. Our manufacturers were too reluctant to adopt new methods and to abandon old plant. They hesitated to pay enough to secure the services of highly-trained experts. They were reluctant to risk capital in costly researches which might prove unsuccessful. They never dared to establish great laboratories, with highly paid experts in charge, for investigations which might prove unprofitable. The result was that they were surpassed, often superseded, by their rivals in Germany and America, who did all those things, and their business was quickly drawn away, and passed into their rivals' hands.

They had had, however, a rude awakening. The process seemed to have been effective, for they had certainly realized their position. So far as the application of science was concerned the nation was thoroughly aroused. It was not only the great industries that required scientific help. Many of our smaller trades wanted it just as much and were less able to get it.

SPORTING TIT-BITS.

C. T. A. Wilkinson, the old Surrey cricket captain, is a "crack" hockey player.

It cost the Heart of Midlothian club something like £30 to get their field cleared of snow.

The Rochdale Cricket Club may apply for membership of the Lancashire League next season.

Not since 1903-4 has a club other than the Rangers and Celtic won the Scottish League Championship.

In a graceful diving competition in connection with Portobello Amateur Swimming Club, the result was—1, A. Tweedie; 2, A. Moffat.

The late J. E. Doig, like Robert Templeton, who died within a few days of each other, took part in the "Disaster International" at Lbrox in 1902.

Owing to the Cowdenbeath pitch being rendered unplayable by the recent heavy fall of snow, the Cowdenbeath-Armadale Qualifying Cup-tie has been postponed.

The question of playing lawn tennis is under consideration at Harrow School. It is authoritatively announced that it is not being discussed at Eton, where its adoption is very unlikely.

J. M. F. Phillips, a young inside left from Leith Royal Oak, played a trial game for Ayr United's second eleven against Rangers' "A" team, and gave a promising display.

Whatever may happen as regards J. Marshall, Andrew Wilson is not to be transferred to St. Mirren. The Paisley club have got the usual reply from Middlesbrough—"We desire to retain Wilson."

Noel Rhys, who was Britain's representative in the wrestling tournament at the Stockholm Olympic Games in 1912, is playing such good football in the London Welsh Rugby front-line that he may quite easily get his international cap.

Queensferry D. and D. S. and S. have made a decided acquisition to their playing ranks in securing the transfer of William Corstorphine, from Edinburgh Emmet. Corstorphine is the old St. Bernard's centre-half, who in pre-war days rendered yeoman services to the old Gymnasium club.

The proposal is made that the Rugby and Association football clubs of South Wales should in future have a conference in order that some sensible arrangement might be come to as regards fixtures.

EMPIRE LANGUAGE "FACTORY."

INSTITUTE AS GUIDE TO
1,000 TONGUES.

The Senate of the University of London have approved of a big scheme for the building of an Institute of Phonetics (or language science), and the *Daily Chronicle* understands that a committee has been appointed to carry out the project, which is likely to cost not far short of half a million pounds.

The idea as originally put forward was to have a building to cost £120,000, where 70 assistants would be engaged in research work upon the 1,000 languages of the British Empire.

"This language factory for the British Empire," said the head of the phonetics department, "is a matter of first-rate importance to the commercial world, and there are certain details which have to be kept secret for fear the German professors should use them for the institute which they already possess."

"For it is an illustration of our pre-war lack of vision that not only had the French an institute, but the Germans were busy sending out missionaries from their own research department at Hamburg, whilst we, whose Empire was five times as large as theirs, then had no institute of phonetics at all."

"There are 100 languages in Assam, 100 in Burmah, alone, and when all the languages of India and Africa have been analysed, we shall be able to give the commercial trader a system whereby he will be able to converse with the natives without the use of the often costly and unsatisfactory interpreter."

The Germans set up their Institute of Phonetics 10 years ago at Hamburg. They realised commercial advantages and started on their own colonies. In fact, they also set to work on ours, so that a German trader could beat the English trader easily on native talk.

For years the language of the Shilluks on the Upper Nile could not be learnt by the English, and eventually appeal had to be made to a German professor, who came out from the institute with his instruments and got it analysed. The Bassutes are another race whose language has been done very well by the Germans, but it is all published in German and is not easily accessible to the Englishman.

Explaining some of the remarkable features of the language institute and the work now being done in the Gower-street laboratory, the principal produced an instrument known as a kymograph.

When a language quite untranslatable is spoken into the kymograph by a native the voice vibrations move a needle, which writes the language down on a revolving drum upon smoke paper. The continuous curves thus drawn can then be translated into phonetic English, and step by step can ultimately be produced in book form.

Another way of getting the exact pronunciation is to take a photograph by X-rays of the person's head as he is speaking, and so accurately determine the palate formation, while also in use are chalk-covered moulds to show where the tongue strikes when reproducing odd sounds.

Foreign missionaries, who are going out to various parts of India and Africa, are even now studying these demonstrations.

The dead languages of England are also being reconstructed.

Raith Rovers' followers will be disappointed if an international cap does not go Harry Anderson, whose play, in the opinion of a Partick Thistle director, is far ahead of that of M'Mullan, the only left half-back apparently at present in the running. Harry was capped against Wales in 1915.

Arniston Rangers have protested against Tranent Juniors in the East of Scotland Cup competition. The "objection" concerns Jamieson, one of Tranent's backs, and the allegation of ineligibility is a point of considerable interest to players who have returned from the senior "fold" and are now playing as juniors.

Thomas Docherty, aged 13, a pupil at St. Columba's R.C. School, swam continuously in Sciennes School Bath for 1 hour 19 minutes, covering 165 lengths of the bath, a distance of one mile and a half, thus breaking the record, 155 lengths, made by Wm. Tait, of Sciennes, in June 1919. Docherty maintained the same speed throughout, and finished strong and able for a good deal more.

ARE THEY AMATEURS?

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED
BY GOLF QUERY.

Mr. Frank M. Carruthers recently wrote to the *Daily Chronicle*:

One imagines that Mr. John L. Low, chairman of the Rules of Golf Committee, would gladly have been relieved of the responsibility of answering the question: "Is a woman an amateur who acts as a sports mistress for a salary in a school, and teaches golf among a number of other games?"

He was given no latitude for his answer, and he was bound to reply according to the strict letter of the law. Hence his edict that a woman who filled this position for any "consideration" for giving lessons would be debarred from playing in the amateur championship.

On the rule Mr. Low could have given to other decisions, but one cannot help thinking that the question was an unfortunate one, and that it would have been better if it had never been put. For one suspects that the ruling may have unhappy consequences, particularly if it is stringently applied and made retrospective.

What, for instance, will be the position of Miss May Leitch, the left-handed sister of the champion, who before the war was a school games mistress, and gave advice to her pupils on the links?

The ruling does not actually declare that a games mistress is a professional, but that is the effect. At any rate it puts the player in a very invidious position. Some years ago a somewhat similar position arose in lawn tennis, and it was decreed that whilst the person could retain his amateur status, he was ineligible to compete in open tournaments.

The definition of an amateur is one who, after attaining the age of 16, has never carried clubs for hire, never received any consideration, directly or indirectly, for playing or for teaching the game, and never played for a money prize in any competition. One imagines that circumstances may arise when it will be deemed prudent to alter this definition. Cricket and golf cannot, very well be compared in this respect, but if the rule applied to the former game all those amateurs acting as games masters at the school would at once become professionals.

One day golf may be permitted and encouraged at the schools, but unless the amateur definition is altered only professionals can be allowed to act as coaches. Indeed, what is the position of masters at schools where golf is now allowed? If they took their boys on to the links and gave advice and received any "consideration" for so doing they would not be eligible to compete for the amateur championship.

Then, again, what is the position of writers who presume to instruct with their pen? The question of the status of an amateur is clearly in danger of getting into a tangle.

By the English royal marriage act of 1772, no prince or princess may marry without the King's consent before the age of 25, and after that age the Privy Council must be notified a year beforehand.

The first straw hat was manufactured in the eleventh century.

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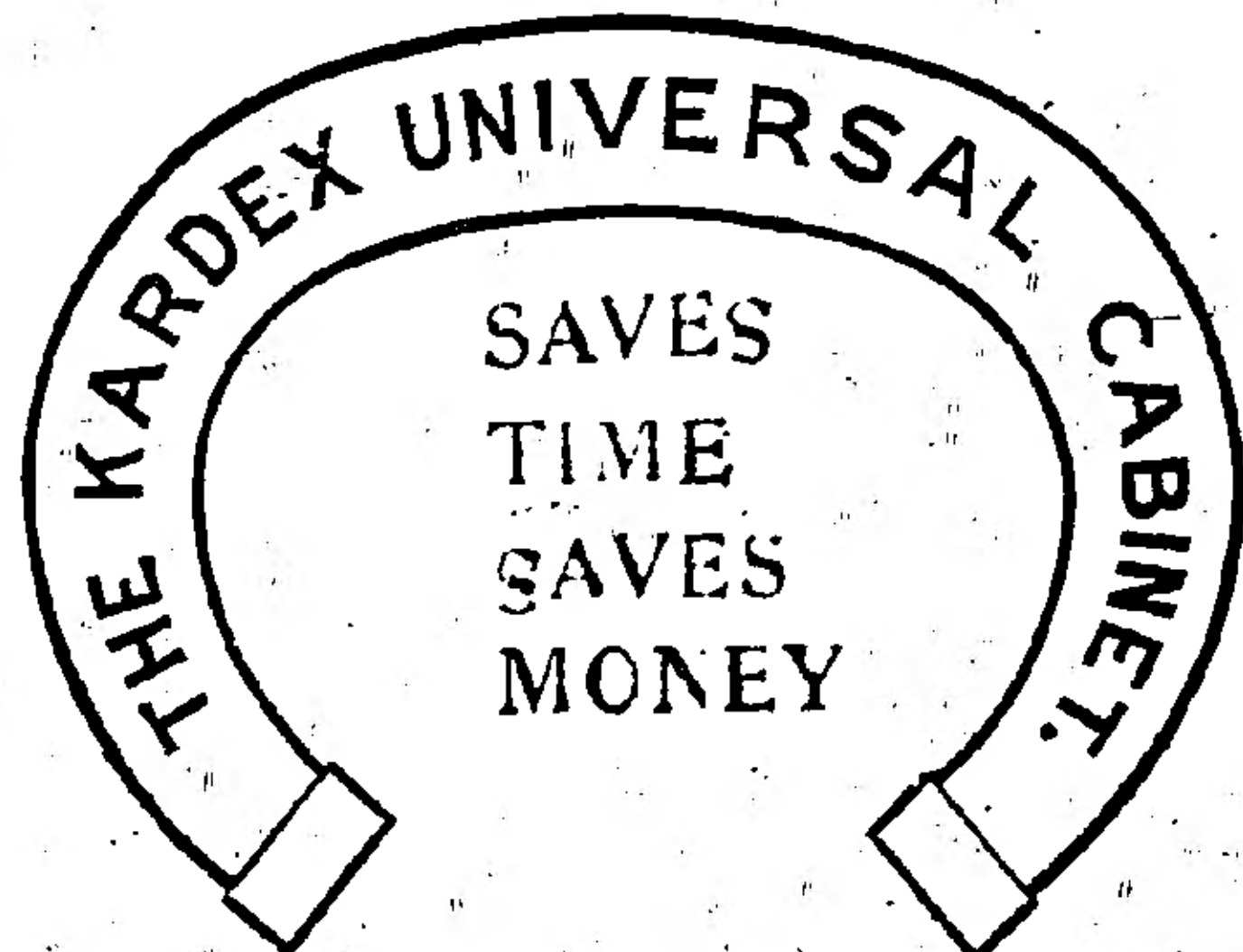
Away in Sumatra there is a coconut plantation at which monkeys from the adjoining jungle have been trained to pick the nuts growing on the taller trees at heights difficult for coolies to reach. They have a sure instinct, never plucking unripe nuts. But they will never work overtime. Sharp at four o'clock in the afternoon they come scuttling down from the giants of the plantation, and neither threats nor cajoling will induce them to do another stroke of work. Town tools when the whistle blows is evidently a primitive instinct.

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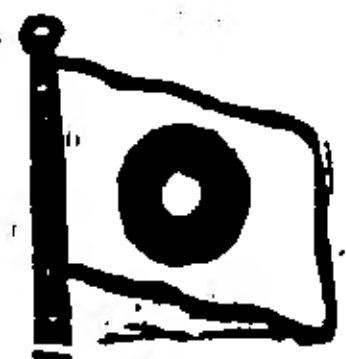
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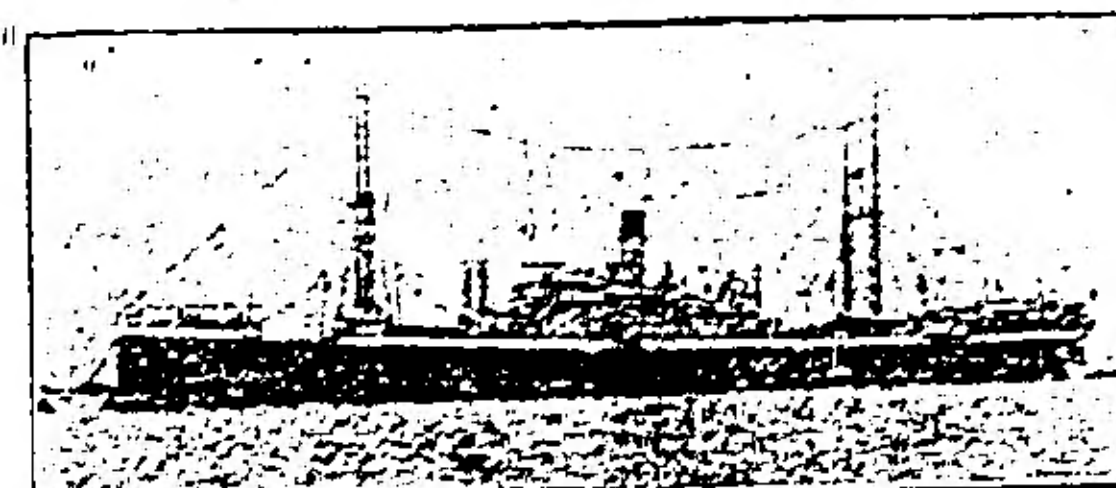
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Western Cross.....	A. L.	M. Mar.

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

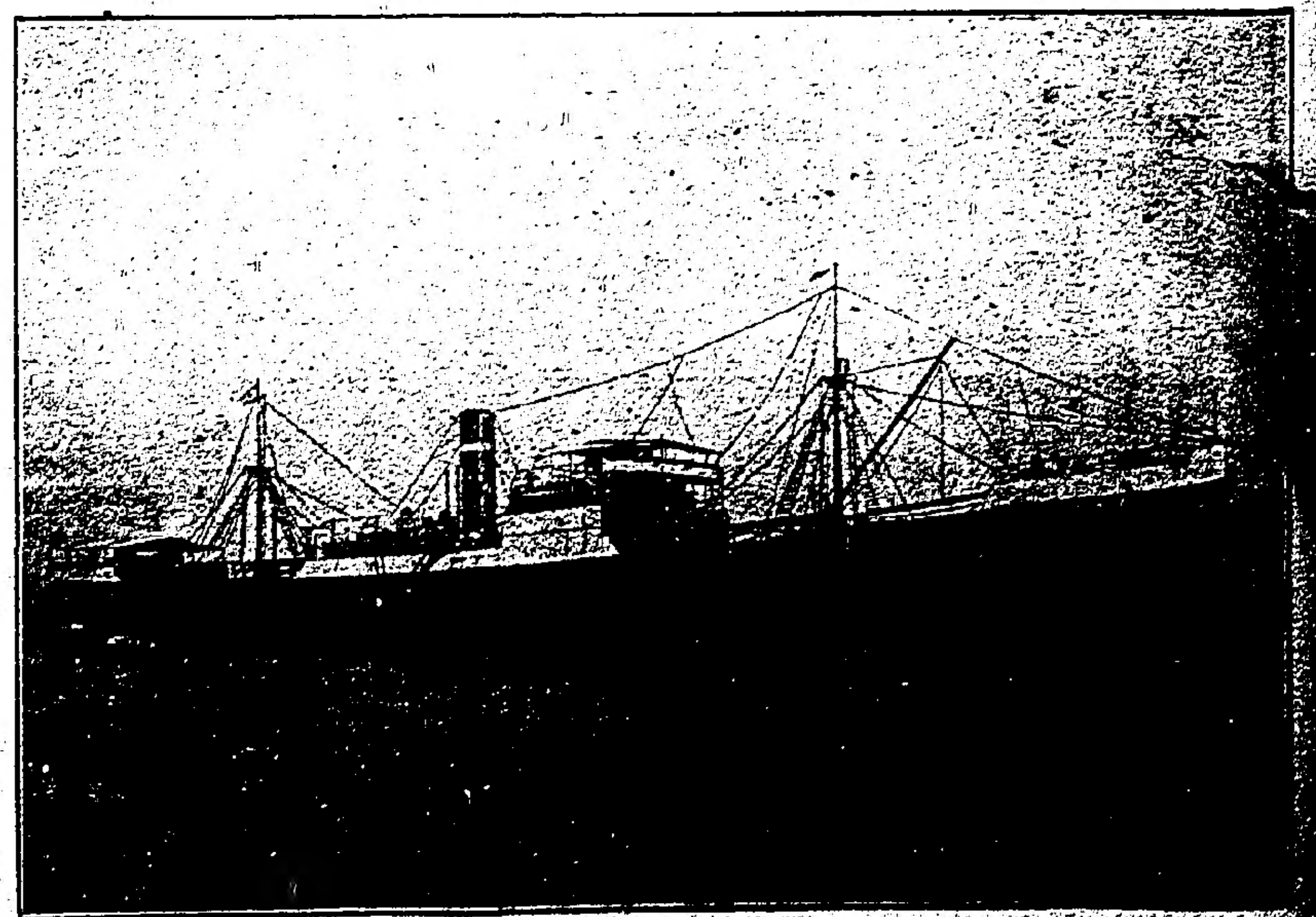
Yuensang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Wingsang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Linan.....	B. & S.	Jan. 4
Teau.....	B. & S.	Jan. 4
Tjitaroem.....	J. C. J. L.	Jan. 5
Kwongsang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 5
Quinnebang.....	D. L. Co.	Jan. 6
Liangchow.....	B. & S.	Jan. 6
Japan.....	B. & S.	Jan. 6
Loksang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 6
Shantung.....	B. & S.	Jan. 6
Kumsang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 7
Fooksang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 9
Yatsing.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 9
Laisang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 13
Aki M.....	N. Y. K.	Jan. 16
Tjikalak.....	J. C. J. L.	Jan. 19
Hinsang.....	J. M. Co.	Jan. 24
Siam M.....	O. S. K.	M. of Jan.
Tamno M.....	O. S. K.	M. of Jan.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A/B, C, F, H, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 1,195 tons gross

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DRYE, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE FATE OF TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE INTERNATIONALISED.

Paris, December 31. French papers state that the question of the future of Constantinople and the Dardanelles has been settled in principle. It appears certain that Constantinople will be removed to Asia Minor, either to Brusa or Konia. This decision means putting into execution the programme drawn up by the Allies in January, 1917, which provided for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The details of the international control to be applied to Constantinople have not yet been settled.—Havas.

SHORT WORKING HOURS.

A CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Paris, December 31. In a speech, delivered at Ramiremont, Senator Meline said that he was convinced that the day was near when the working classes would ask for a revision of the eight hour law, as it was one cause of the high cost of living.—Havas.

SERIOUS SIBERIAN SITUATION.

CONTROL GIVEN TO JAPAN.

Paris, December 31. Despatches received in Paris state that the people of Eastern Siberia are looking for aid to the Allies, as a result of a lightning advance of Bolsheviks. The American, British and Japanese Governments have decided that control in that country shall be taken over by Japan.—Havas.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, December 31. January 6 or 7 is mentioned as the probable date for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, which will bring peace into force.—Havas.

NORFOLK OIL-SHALE FIELDS.

PUSHING THE OPERATIONS FORWARD.

The commercial development of the Norfolk oil-shale field is assuming national importance, since the immense nature of the proved shale deposits is becoming generally known. The whole field—some 20 miles square—has been secured by English Oilfields, Ltd., of which concern, Sir James Heath, Bart., the well-known colliery proprietor, is the chairman, and already serious development has commenced. As has already been pointed out the Norfolk oil-shale field is just south of King's Lynn, and in view of prospective important developments, a special line of railway is being constructed to link up with the Great Eastern Co.'s main lines to London, while a connection is also to be made with the Great Northern and Midland systems.

Already some hundreds of workers are on the fields, and in the near future a model village is to be built for the accommodation of all the workers, and primarily to attract the necessary labour to the fields.

The first mining shaft is now in full operation, and another is being sunk, also at West Wichen, from which spot the shale is to be conveyed by aerial ropeway to the retorting plants at Setney, a quarter of a mile distant. The shale has shown a far richer oil content than was first supposed, for it is yielding up to 60 gallons (and over) per ton, a figure which compares very favourably with the 25 gallons per ton average from the Scottish shales.

This Norfolk proposition is indeed considered far superior to that of the Midlothian shales, for the former seams are found in profusion at shallow depths; indeed, in boring to a depth of 300 feet, no less than 150 feet of workable oil-shales have been passed through. The Scottish shales, on the other hand, are discovered at depths up to approximately 2,500 feet, which obviously increases mining troubles.

English Oilfields, Ltd., has purchased a freehold site for a central administration at Purfleet Quay, King's Lynn, with a deep water frontage, and from this centre, the removal of supplies up to the refinery and fields will be an easy matter by water. It is the company's intention to mine and treat up to 50,000 tons of shale daily, the remunerative nature of which may be gathered from the studied conclusions of the *Financial Times*, which states that with an output of 1,000 tons of shale daily, the company will receive a revenue equal to 170 per cent. of its issued capital.

The fact remains, even dismissing this suggestion of highly remunerative returns, that the commercial development of these immense Norfolk oil shale deposits ranks in importance with that of the discovery and development of our coal deposits.

PREMIUM BONDS.

LEGALISING A LOTTERY.

The recent protest of the Free Churches against the Government's proposal to issue Premium Bonds has been followed by a letter of protest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Bishop of Canterbury. The Primate writes:

"I was closely concerned in the discussions which took place two years ago, when the Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, and evidence was taken from representative men of many different professions and groups. I am now receiving a large number of communications, verbal and written, from men of all sorts, and I am struck by the marked difference which these two years have brought about in the attitude of thoughtful people so far as I am able to test it."

"So intense is now the feeling which many wise thinkers and observers entertain upon the subject that I should regard a decision of the House of Commons in favour of Premium Bonds as a veritable misfortune. I was myself opposed two years ago to the issue of such bonds. But I had not then before me the ample material which is now in our hands. The consideration of it has greatly strengthened the opinion I then held."

"I do not wish to take a prejudiced view of what is undoubtedly a difficult subject. The whole question of the ethics of gambling is a complex one and I shrink from describing the action of those who might thus invest money as being ethically wrong. I do not attempt to draw a clear line of distinction between grades of speculative investment, but some things seem to me plain. It is not difficult to note and describe the danger attaching to a deliberate Parliamentary enactment reversing previous policy by legalising on an immense scale what is in its essence a lottery system which has for a hundred years been admittedly illegal."

"Everyone who is now working for the social welfare of young men and women, every minister of religion who is grappling with the problems and temptations of English life to-day, admits the mischievous influence of the gambling spirit among the thoughtless of both sexes. An Act of Parliament legalising this form of speculation must tend harmfully in the direction we wish to avoid. I earnestly hope that nothing of the kind may be done."

I am authorised by the Archbishop of York to say that he is in full agreement with me on the subject. And I know the same opinion to be entertained by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Manchester, and Worcester and by many others well qualified to form a balanced judgment based upon wide observation and experience. The leaders of the Free Churches in this country have, I rejoice to see, given clear and useful expression to what they feel about it."

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on November 15 resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Heart of Mid.	3	Airdrieonians	1
Ayr United	1	Celtic	1
Falkirk	3	St. Mirren	1
Raith Rovers	1	Dundee	3
Aberdeen	1	Kilmarnock	0
Albion Rovers	2	Queen's Park	0
Dumbarton	1	Partick Thistle	1

*Match unfinished.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Bo'ness	4	Dunferm. Ath.	1
---------	---	---------------	---

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Dundee Hibs.	Montrose
St. Johnstone	3 Raith Rovers A. 2
Lochgelly Un.	Brechin City

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa	2	W. B. Albion	4
Blackburn R.	1	Manchester City	4
Bolton Wand.	2	Arsenal	2
Bradford City	3	Everton	0
Chelsea	4	Preston N.E.	0
Liverpool	3	Bradford	3
Manchester U.	0	Burnley	1
Notts County	2	Sunderland	2
Oldham Ath.	4	Sheffield Un.	0
Shef. Wednes.	2	Derby County	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool	1	Fulham	1
Bristol City	1	Stoke	2
Clapton Or.	2	Port Vale	1
Huddersfd T.	5	Coventry City	0
Hull City	3	Barnsley	1
Rotherham Co.	3	Grimsby Town	1
St. Shields	5	Notts Forest	2
Stockport Co.	3	Lincoln City	0
Tottenham H.	2	Bury	1
West Ham Un.	1	Leicester City	0
Wolv. Wand	0	Birmingham	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Brit. & Hove	2	Q.P. Rangers	3
Brentford	1	Reading	0
Crystal Pal.	4	Gillingham	1
Merthyr	1	Bristol Rovers	1
Millwall	0	Swindon Town	2
Northampton	2	Swansea Town	2
Norwich City	2	Southampton	1
Newport Co.	1	Cardiff City	3
Portsmouth	2	Exeter City	0
Southend Un.	3	Luton Town	0
Watford	3	Ply. Argyle	0

* March off

MORE MERCHANT SHIPS.

Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping show that there were 781 merchant vessels of 2,816,773 tons under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended September. This showed the large increase of 293,000 tons as compared with the June quarter, and was over 1,070,000 tons more than the work in hand twelve months ago. The largest increase took place on the Clyde, where there were 992,298 tons under construction. Vessels commenced during the quarter ending September represented about 714,000 tons, and included many of large size. There were then building 151 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards, as compared with 129 at the end of June. The vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards amounted to 42. The output during this quarter, however, showed a decrease of about 112,000 tons as compared with that of the previous quarter. The total building abroad—5,231,809 tons—was about 262,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of June. This was due to a considerable decrease in the tonnage building in the United States, which aggregated 3,470,743 tons. The figures for Italy included the work in hand at Trieste, amounting to 110,000 tons. In Holland there was an increase of 69,000 tons, and in France of 65,000 tons. The world's total—8,048,582 tons—was about 31,000 tons higher than the figures recorded for June.

TIDE TABLE.

29th Dec., 1919, to 4th Jan., 1920.

Date	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 29	h. m. (a.m.)	h. m. (p.m.)	h. m. (a.m.)	h. m. (p.m.)
Tues. 30	1 51	5 52	2 52	6 53
Wed. 31	2 52	6 53	3 53	7 54
Thur. 1	3 53	7 54	4 54	8 55
Fri. 2	4 54	8 55	5 55	9 56
Sat. 3	5 55	9 56	6 56	10 57
Sun. 4	6 56	10 57	7 57	11 58

m morning a afternoon.

MIXED WEATHER.

IS THE BRITISH CLIMATE CHANGING?

[By "W. J. G."]

The seasons alter: hoary-headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose;

And on old Hyems' Chin, and icy crown

An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds

Is, as in mockery, set.

("Midsummer Night's Dream," Act II.)

Thus Shakespeare, referring probably to the summer of 1594, which Dr. Forman's "Diary" tells us was so "wonderful cold" that in June and July

"many did syt by the fyre." And now in 1919, because of an abnormal cold snap in November

elderly people are assuring us that the seasons are changing places, as it were. But only six years ago the same statement

was made concerning the changing climate because of the remarkably high temperatures experienced in November 1913.

In this matter, however, it is not safe to rely on one's memory of the weather of a generation. Accurate scientific records are the only trustworthy evidence, and Sir J. W. Moore, with the

patience of the true man of science, has examined and analysed all such English records back as far as Merle's

Weather Book of the 14th century. The conclusion he arrived at was that in the

last six centuries no appreciable change has taken place in the climate of the British Isles, and he added his opinion that "there is no scintilla of evidence to show that any such change is likely to take place in the future."

So much for our little corner of Europe. But across the Channel a similar investigation by M. Flammarion, over a shorter period, had a somewhat different result.

From 1671 to 1872 daily meteorological observations were made at the Paris Observatory and since then at the Montsouris

Municipal Observatory, about a mile south of the central observatory, while affiliated observatories in various parts of France gather similar particulars concerning the country as a whole.

As a result of his comparison of these records, M. Flammarion was able to show that the mean temperature of France has fallen 4 deg. in the last 100 years.

There is therefore evidence that there has been a decided climatic change on the Continent, probably largely due, so far as the fall in temperature is concerned, to the progressive denudation of forest areas.

There is no doubt that we in the British Isles have to thank the Gulf Stream for the constancy of our climate. So long as that gigantic hot-water system lavours our shores, though there will be periodical small variations from year to year, due to the varying salinity of its waters, there will on the whole be no definite climatic change.

But should it permanently change its course, or be artificially deflected elsewhere—as, for instance, by means of a dam in the Atlantic, a project put forward recently by an American engineer—the British Isles would probably become as bleak and desolate as frozen Labrador.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Mr. Mowbray Stafford Northcott has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C.N. Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME. Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

It is a small start, but it will grow to THOUSANDS.

N W ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

Hongkong Hotel - Repulse Bay Hotel.

On Saturday and Sunday Motor Buses will run as under:

Hongkong Hotel Repulse Bay Hotel.

Sunday Only.

Depart 9.30 a.m. Arrive 10.30 a.m.

Arrive 1 p.m. Depart 12 noon.

Saturday and Sunday.

Depart 2.30 p.m. Arrive 3.30 p.m.

Arrive 7.30 p.m. Depart 6.30 p.m.

Depart 8 p.m. Arrive 9 p.m.

Arrive 12 midnight Depart 11 p.m.

Buses will start if 12 persons take tickets.

\$2 Return Fare \$2

Tickets can be obtained at the

Hongkong Hotel or the Dragon

Motor Car Co.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above Bank has this day been removed to Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road, the premises recently vacated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

THE Steamship

"GRACE DOLLAR"

having arrived from San Francisco via Vancouver, B.C. and ports, on 2nd January 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, until Wednesday Jan. 6th, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.15 p.m. January 6th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after Jan. 8th, 1920 will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Show of Flowers and Vegetables will be held in the Botanic Gardens on Thursday & Friday the 4th & 5th March.

The full Schedule and programme will be issued to members very shortly.

Residents who are not already Members of the Society are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,

13, Chater Road, Hongkong, 1st January, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED

In the Matter of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances 1914-1919.

NOTICE is for general information hereby given that pursuant to the powers contained in the above Ordinances the under-mentioned shares and all rights, whether legal or equitable in respect thereof, were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, who pursuant to the said powers has recently sold the same by private tender and Notice is also given that pursuant to the aforementioned powers new Certificates in respect of the said shares have been issued by the above named Company to the Purchaser and that all other Certificates whatsoever in respect of the above shares have been noted in the books of the said Company as cancelled and Notice is further given that in consequence of the foregoing all outstanding Certificates in respect of the said shares are valueless for all purposes whatsoever.

The shares referred to above are the following:—

Shareholder's Name	No. of old shares	No. of new shares	Registered Nos of old shares
The Executors of Mrs. Lucie M. C. Nicolson	50	10	34171/34195 inclusive 34196/34220
Wilhelm Otto Christian Spalckhauser	75	15	28369/28393 37687/37711 25815/25839
Dr. Ferdinand Korn	40	8	27305/27314 27315/27324 27325/27334 27335/27344
Norddeutscher Lloyd	4	0	35185/35188
Johann Nicolaus Goosmann	1	0	41989
Carl Heinrich Rogge	10	2	28599/28608
Friedrich Hermann Arnold Fuchs	25	5	21814/21838
C. Rudolf Heinsen	15	3	9949/9952 33117 31992/32001
P. Hermeling	25	5	28709/28733
Reinrich Karl Oldorp	10	2	11557/11566
Speidel & Co.	35	7	45951/45960 16624/16648
	290		

Dated this 30th day of December 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited on Wednesday 14th January 1920 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday 1st January to Wednesday 14th January 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER

Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

Shareholders are reminded that a Second Extraordinary General meeting of the above named Company (notice of which was duly given on the 10th inst.) will be held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday the 13th day of January 1920, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, as a special Resolution, the following Resolution which was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution on the 29th inst., viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams of the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews of Chartered Bank Buildings Queen's Road Central Victoria aforesaid be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, at such remuneration as may be arranged between the said Harrison and Crofield Limited and the Liquidator."

By Order of the Board,

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

President: His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor. Chairman: His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

SECOND TOURNAMENT.

At "The Ring", Volunteer Head quarters Parade Ground next adjoining Lower Peak Tram Station. Specially constructed Mat-fenced, capable of holding 2,000.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY JANUARY 9th and 10th, 1920.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA THEATRE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT, COMMENCING FROM NEW YEAR NIGHT, THE BAND OF THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT WILL PERFORM NIGHTLY AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

THERE WILL BE TWO CHANGES OF THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME. THE REGIMENTAL STRING BAND TO PLAY FOR FOUR NIGHTS WEEKLY AND THE REGIMENTAL BRASS THREE TIMES A WEEK. THE BAND WILL PLAY AS WELL ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS AT MATINEES.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE ORCHESTRA WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE ONLY AT THE MATINEE PERFORMANCES, EXCEPT WEDNESDAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL CONTINUE THE SAME, AND PICTURE PROGRAMMES OF HIGH-WATER MARK WILL IN FUTURE BE PRESENTED.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEATRE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF WISHING ONE & ALL OF THEIR PATRONS A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE HAS SOLVED THE QUESTION OF A PUBLIC BAND FOR THE CITIZENS OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA

FOR COMFORT & ENJOYMENT.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
SHANGHAI & MANILA.
The Steamship
"ECUADOR."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on January 2nd, at 10 a.m., and January 3rd at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after January 5th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	4/10 1/2
Demand	4/10 1/2
30 d/s	4/10 1/2
60 d/s	4/11
4 m/s	4/11 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	207
T/T Japan	184
T/T India	207
Demand, India	207
T/T San Francisco	94
T/T Java	247
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9 85
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/1 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	5/1 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	5/1 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/1 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	95 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	10 25
6 m/s. France	10 37
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	94 1/2
T/T Bombay	207
Demand, Bombay	207
T/T Calcutta	207
Demand, Calcutta	207
Demand, Manila	194 1/2
Demand, Singapore	207
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	4 05 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	\$2.20
Bar Silver, per oz forward	—

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 ct pieces	par.
" 10 "	82 pm.
" 5 "	81 pm.
Canton coin	3 1/2 pm.

BREVITIES.

According to a London surgeon, all animals, except men and monkeys, have a third eyelid.

A simple device easily attached, has been invented for preventing telephone wires from twisting.

Out of its population of 400,000,000 it is estimated that 16,000,000 die in China each year.

Camel's hair brushes are not made of the hair of camels, but of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels.

Motor ploughs were not made in Austria before the war, but several manufacturers have already begun to produce them.

Scientists are trying to squelch a new epidemic, discovered in Japan, and called the "tsutsugamushi."

Each year of life leaves its mark on the teeth of cattle, as well as horses, so that their age may be told by inspection of the mouth.

John D. McDonald of Millers Falls, Mass., has married his brother's mother-in-law, thereby becoming stepfather of his sister-in-law and stepfather-in-law of his brother.

An ancestor of the horse, now extinct, was called the hippidion.

The earliest glass known to the Romans was in the form of blue beads.

The manufacture of glass was known to the Egyptians as far back as 4000 B. C.

Unlike other parasitic insects, there is one species called the hippoboscidae which has wings.

From the tenth to the twelfth centuries, the hurdy gurdy was the most popular musical instrument.

The first improvements on natural harbours by means of breakwaters were made by Phoenicians in the days of early Greece.

Hats were much less worn by the Greeks and Romans than by modern Europeans and Americans.

Private homes in Hastings, are supplied by a main with sea water for bathing purposes.

The various densities of the atmosphere cause the sun to be seen above the horizon when it actually has passed below.

Horned toads have a peculiar means of self defense, which is to eject jets of blood from the corner of the eye.

An official list of the records of American aviators who served with the Royal Air Forces shows they destroyed 428 airplanes and 53 balloons.

Traveling by night, the hassar, a sort of catfish, will go several days over land from a diminishing pond to another, or from river to river.

Massive horns, 45 inches long and 15 inches around the base, and in the shape of a lyre, are the peculiar possessions of the gala ox, or sunga, of East Africa and Abyssinia.

Cotton seed, when roasted, will make good coffee, is the latest discovery of science.

The advance in the price of domestic medicinal plants and roots is said to be due solely to inability to harvest the crop through shortage of labour.

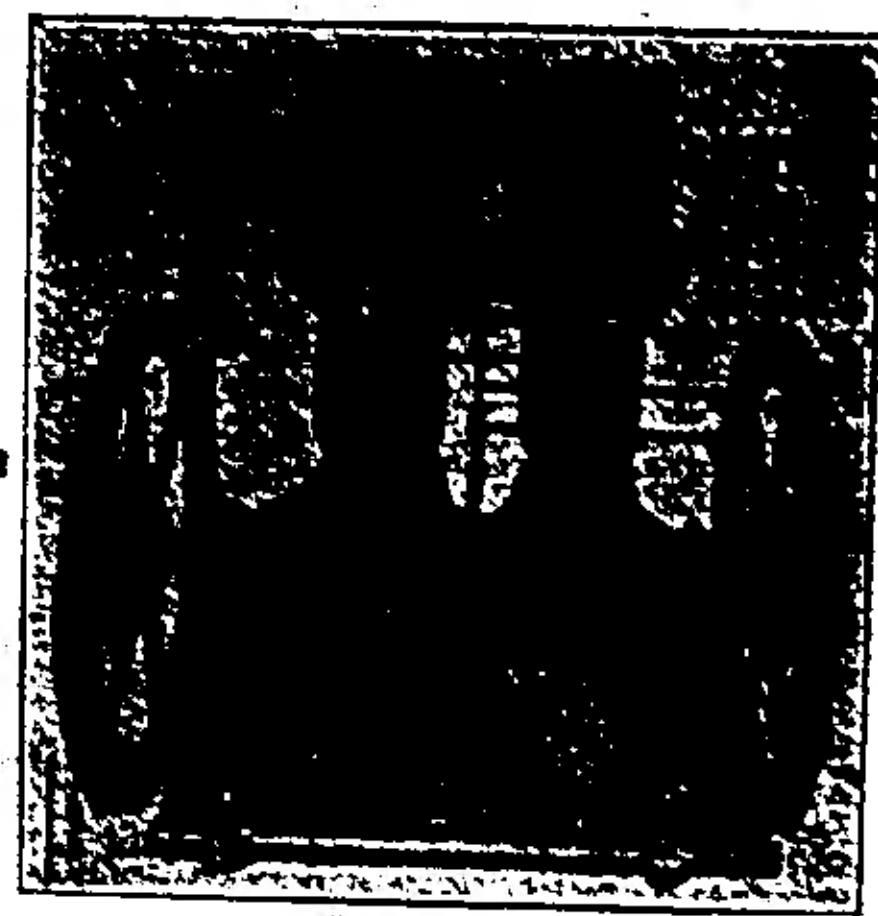
The great nostrum of ancient times was what the Romans called, mithradatum, which had from 47 to 50 different vegetable ingredients.

Upon the invention of a machine for sewing leather shoes, in 1859, was built the great boot and shoe industry of the United States.

Whale oil does not come from the whale alone. The swordfish and halibut are a large source of whale oil.

It is estimated that France will have about two million tons of steel to export as a result of the increase in her metal resources by the mines of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Earl of Sandwich was the originator of the modern sandwich.



STATIONARY "VICTORY"

OIL ENGINE



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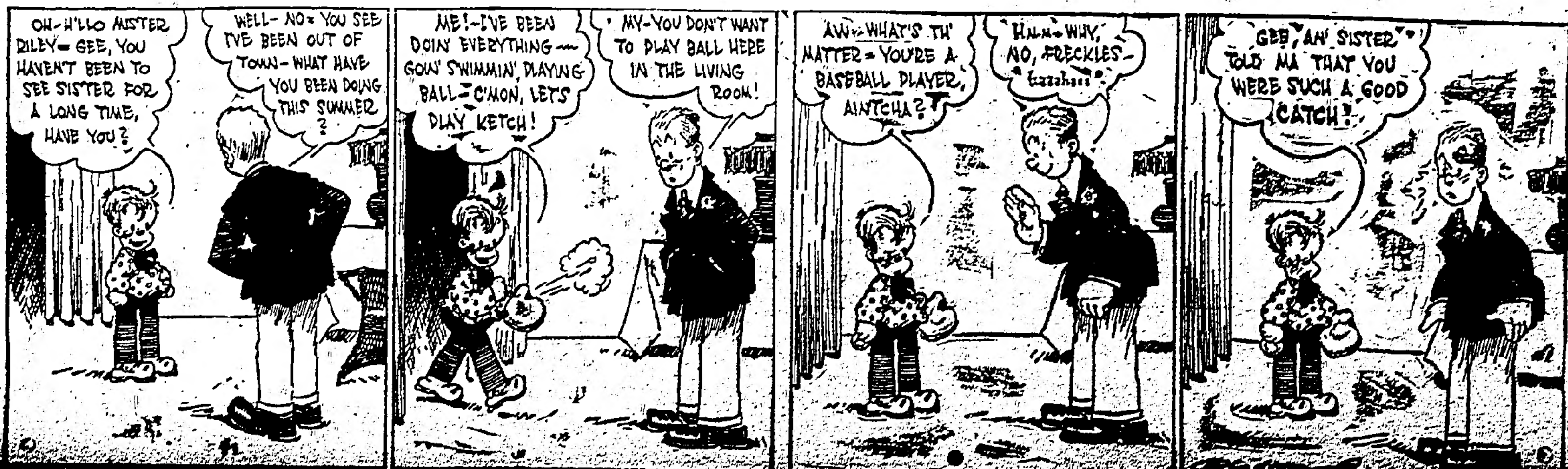
NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

There are several rivers in Siberia that flow over beds of solid ice. Belgium is proceeding with plans for the electrification of many of its railroads. Thirty-one new species of insects have been discovered in a block of red amber recently presented to the British museum. A whale of humpback variety yields a much as 50 barrels of oil. Invention of silk plush for the manufacture of hats saved the beaver from extinction in North America. It is estimated that the state of Mato Grosso in Brazil alone ultimately can grow twenty million bales of cotton annually. The tuning of bells calls for a high degree of scientific skill. Each bell must produce a perfect musical chord before it leaves the foundry. Thirty large employers of labour in Japan have organized under government auspices "The Association for the Conciliation of Labour and Capital."

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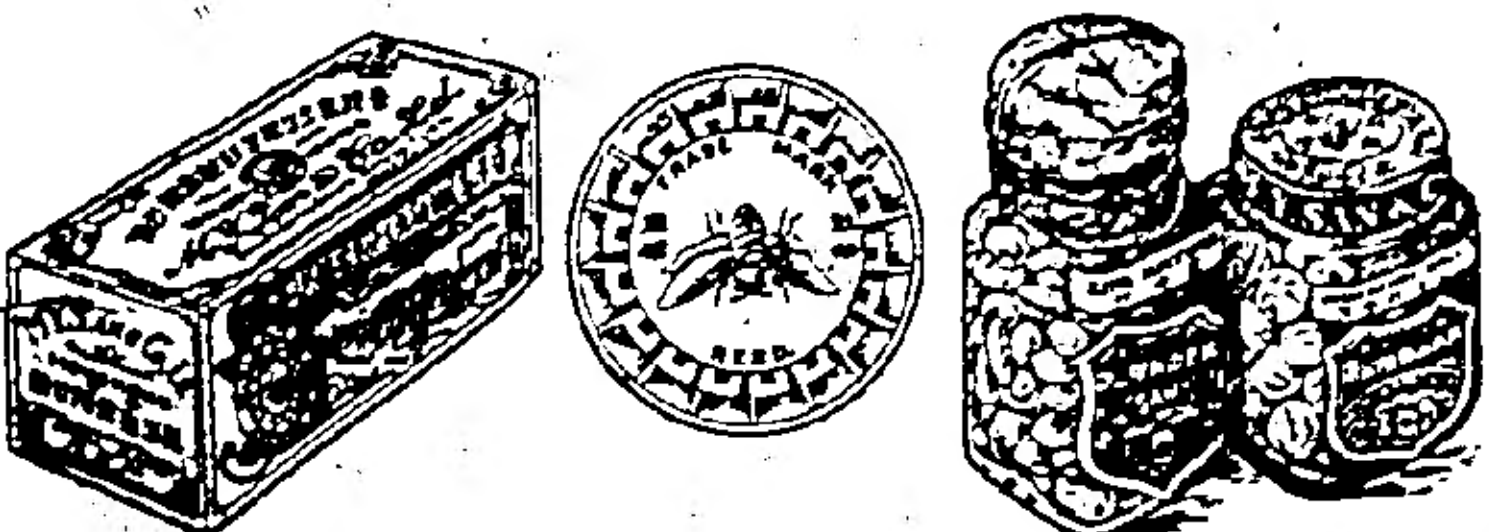
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STARVING AUSTRIA.

London, Dec. 30.

The newspapers are again drawing attention to the appalling conditions in Vienna, where the distress is most acute. It is now announced immediate steps are being taken by England, France, and Italy to give relief. Italy is sending grain and England large consignments of fats and other food stuffs. It has also been arranged with Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavina and Poland to release a large number of railway trucks for Austrian use. Measures however are purely temporary as it is felt nothing permanent can be attempted until America falls into line with the Allies regarding ex-
—Havas.

EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

London, Jan. 1.

Sir Richard Redmayne, interviewed with reference to the work of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, whereof he is Chairman, pointed out the immense amount of valuable work done throughout the Empire since the composition of the Bureau was completed in July 1918. The Bureau had engaged in an extensive statistical classification of the Empire's mineral resources through the medium of sixteen technical committees comprising some of the best known mining and metallurgical experts in the Empire. With the view of establishing still closer connexion the Bureau has suggested that all parts of the Empire appoint qualified representatives to act as corresponding members. Sir Richard mentioned as an unqualified success the experiment adopted by South Africa and India in sending a mechanical representative to the United Kingdom to keep in close touch with the Bureau. The experiment has been of reciprocal advantage.
—Havas.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

Paris, Dec. 30.

The French Ministry of Agriculture has forwarded to the Reparations Commission a claim for 28,000 dogs stolen or killed by the Germans during the occupation of Northern France. Selected breeds of setters, pointers, spaniels, retrievers, and sheep dogs are demanded from Germany.
—Havas.

SINN FEIN SCHEMES.

London, Dec. 30.

The Liverpool Police have discovered quantities of revolvers, cartridges, hand grenade cases, and literature all indicating great activity on behalf of the Sinn Fein movement.
—Havas.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SINGAPORE.

London, Dec. 31.

Sir Laurence Guillemard, accompanied by Lady Guillemard and Lieutenant Arthur Mallet, R.N., Aide Camp, leaves England on 1st January for Singapore to take up his appointment as Governor of the Straits Settlements.
—Havas.

AMERICA AND RATIFICATION.

New York, Dec. 31.

It is generally believed in Washington that the force of the "mild reservationists" will defeat Senator Lodge's party and that the Treaty will be ratified on a basis of compromise satisfactory to all parties.
—Havas.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, Dec. 30.

The French Finance Minister in the Chamber of Deputies tabled the conditions of the new Consolidation Loan. It is 5 per cent. redeemable stock with "half-yearly redemption drawings covering a period of 60 years. Stock is issued at par, 100 francs, to be redeemed at a premium of 50 per cent. It may be redeemable at the first drawing six months after issue. English circles in Paris believe such an issue will find a great number of subscribers in Great Britain. Five per cent. untaxed interest will be paid any time within 60 years and the capital will be paid back with an additional bonus of 50 francs per 100 invested. The issue will be made during February. National Defence bonus obligations and ordinary Treasury Bonds coupons for interest due on other Treasury loans up to March 31, 1920 will be accepted at face value as subscriptions for the new Loan.
—Havas.

TRIBAL TIES.

HOW THEY AFFECT MODERN NATIONS.

Dr. Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum, delivered the Boyle Lecture before the Junior Scientific Club at Oxford recently. He said that the modern problems of race and nationality were due to the struggle between inherited tribal instincts and the conditions of existing civilization. We had broken up, or were attempting to break up, Nature's ancient tribal machinery, and were striving to replace her designs by others evolved in the minds of modern statesmen and politicians. The United States showed one of the most acute of the struggles which arise wherever races or nationalities came into close contact. Within the frontier of the States was massed a population of 110 millions. Over 10 millions of these inhabitants were marked off from the rest by a frontier a colour line, as sharply defined and jealously guarded as the frontiers of a kingdom. Across that racial frontier all legitimate social traffic was barred, custodians of the frontier being those who stood on the white side of the line. Any attempt to cross that racial frontier produced mob war.

While these 10 millions of segregated citizens abode within their racial fence, they saw millions arrive from Europe and pass freely through the national and social gateways—which for them were barred. In the course of a generation they saw these new arrivals become slowly stripped of their alien outlook and gradually incorporated within a new national mass. In the States, then, a machinery was at work which maintained racial frontiers, broke down all national barriers.

In Canada a mechanism was at work which converted immigrants of alien nationalities into loyal Canadians. But the artificial segregation of French Canadians in the province of Quebec might tend to turn a national differentiation into a racial differentiation. On the other hand, on the Pacific Coast, there was a tendency to maintain a racial barrier against the Japanese and Chinese.

In Spanish America a huge problem had arisen because, while the Nordic race in North America had maintained its distinctness from Indian blood, in Mexico and South America an Iberian stock of European origin had blended with Indian blood. The Nordic European had preserved a feeling of race-caste, absent in the Iberian European, more closely akin to African races, and a still more potent historical influence was that the Iberian immigrants had originally been male adventurers, in whom the sex-instinct overcame race-instinct, whereas the Nordic immigrants had been of both sexes.

There were two processes of nationalization at work in Europe. All the great nationalities of Europe had been built up by fusion—Italy, Spain, France, Great Britain, and Germany. In these cases the process had been from above downwards, from statesmen and rulers to the people.

On the other hand, Nature's method was by disruption. The people of Norway and Sweden were of the same racial composition, and union would have given them strength. Yet a tribal feeling which swept through the people of Norway compelled a disruption. Ireland was another case in which the tribal instinct had flamed up producing a desire for separation, which had no basis in race or interests. Force would be no response. All that a statesman could do was to provide conditions in which a favourable spirit was most likely to develop and mature.

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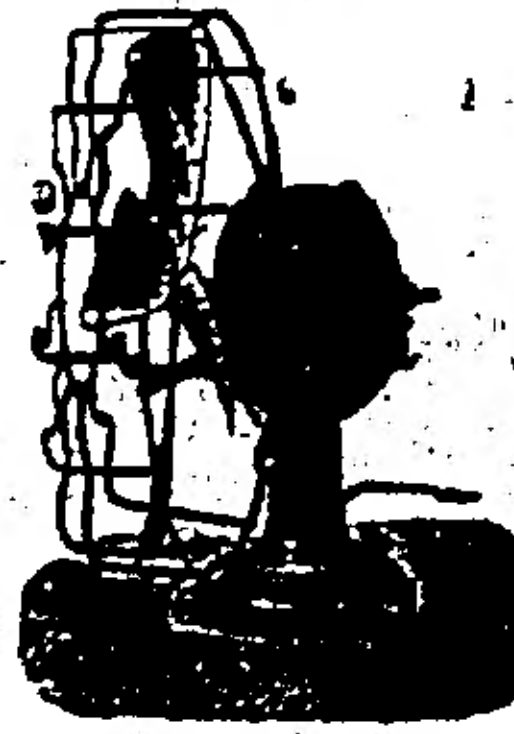
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DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Eleventh Hour Strategy.

BY ALLMAN.

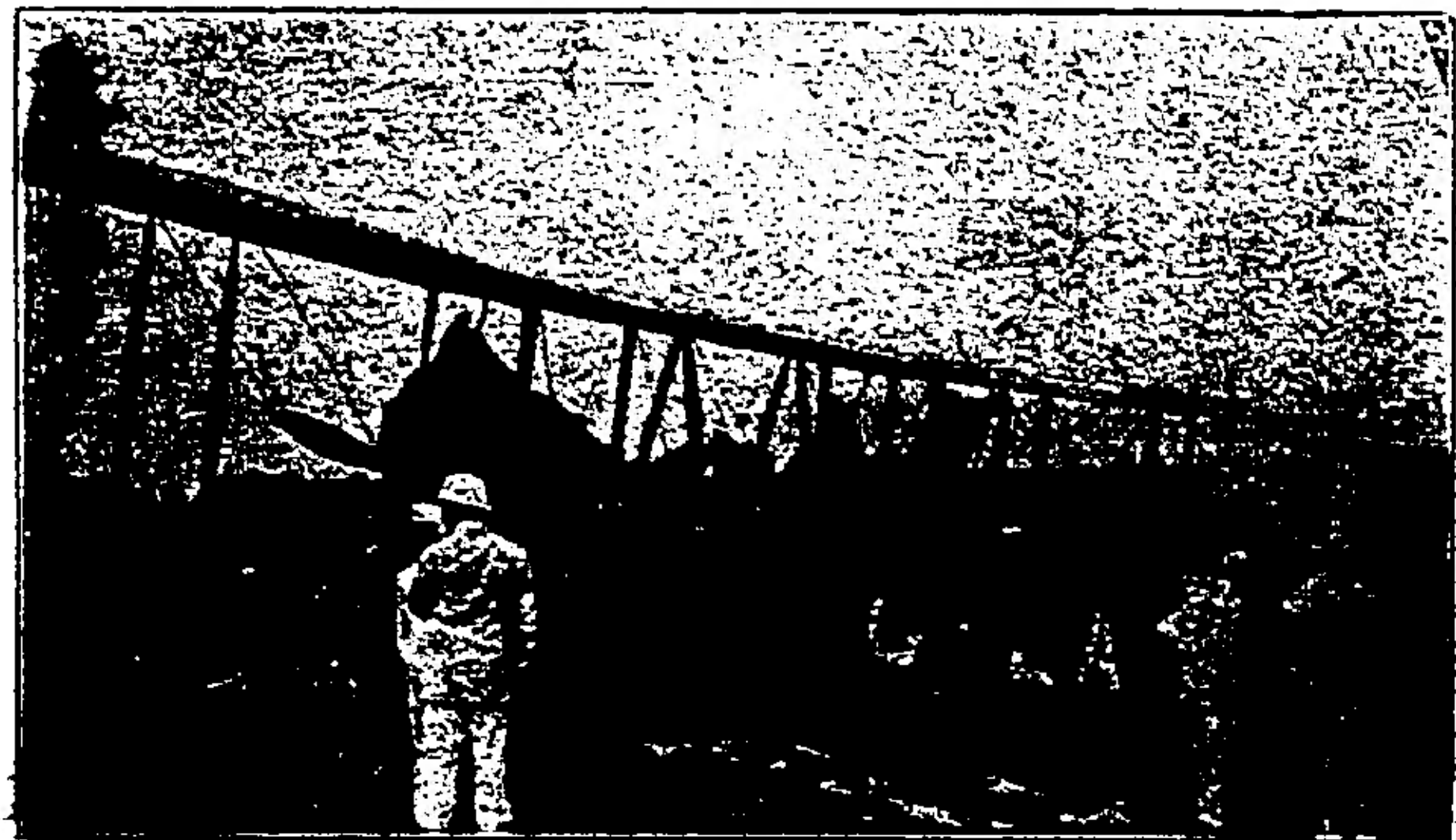
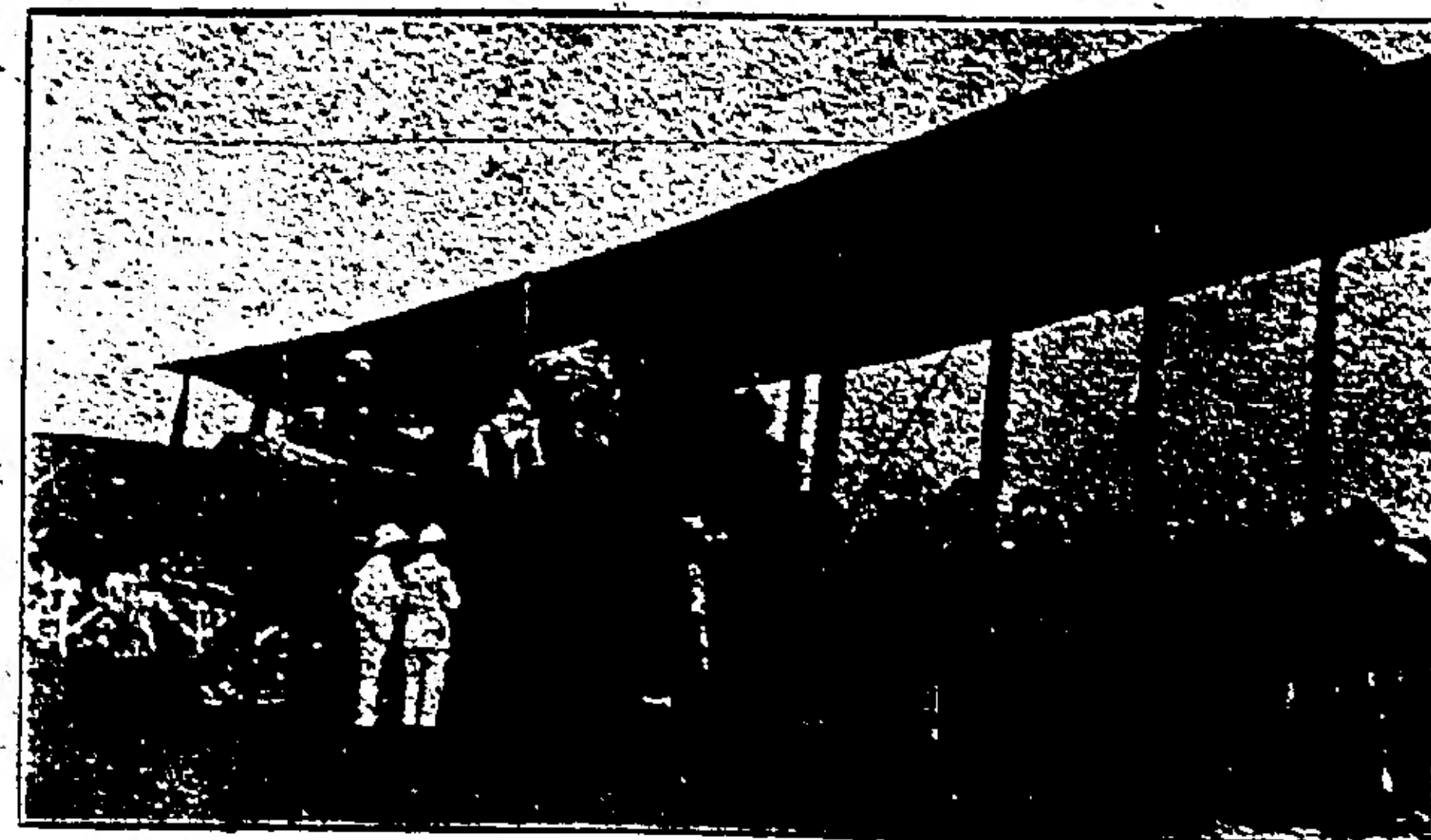


PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at the wedding of Miss Vida Ellis Grimble and Mr. Sidney Evans.



The above pictures show Capt. Ross Smith's aeroplane at Singapore. This machine is the first to fly from England to Australia.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Members of "The Purple Pierrots," a recently-formed Hongkong Concert Party.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Players in the England v. Scotland football match, at Happy Valley, on December 27th, 1919.



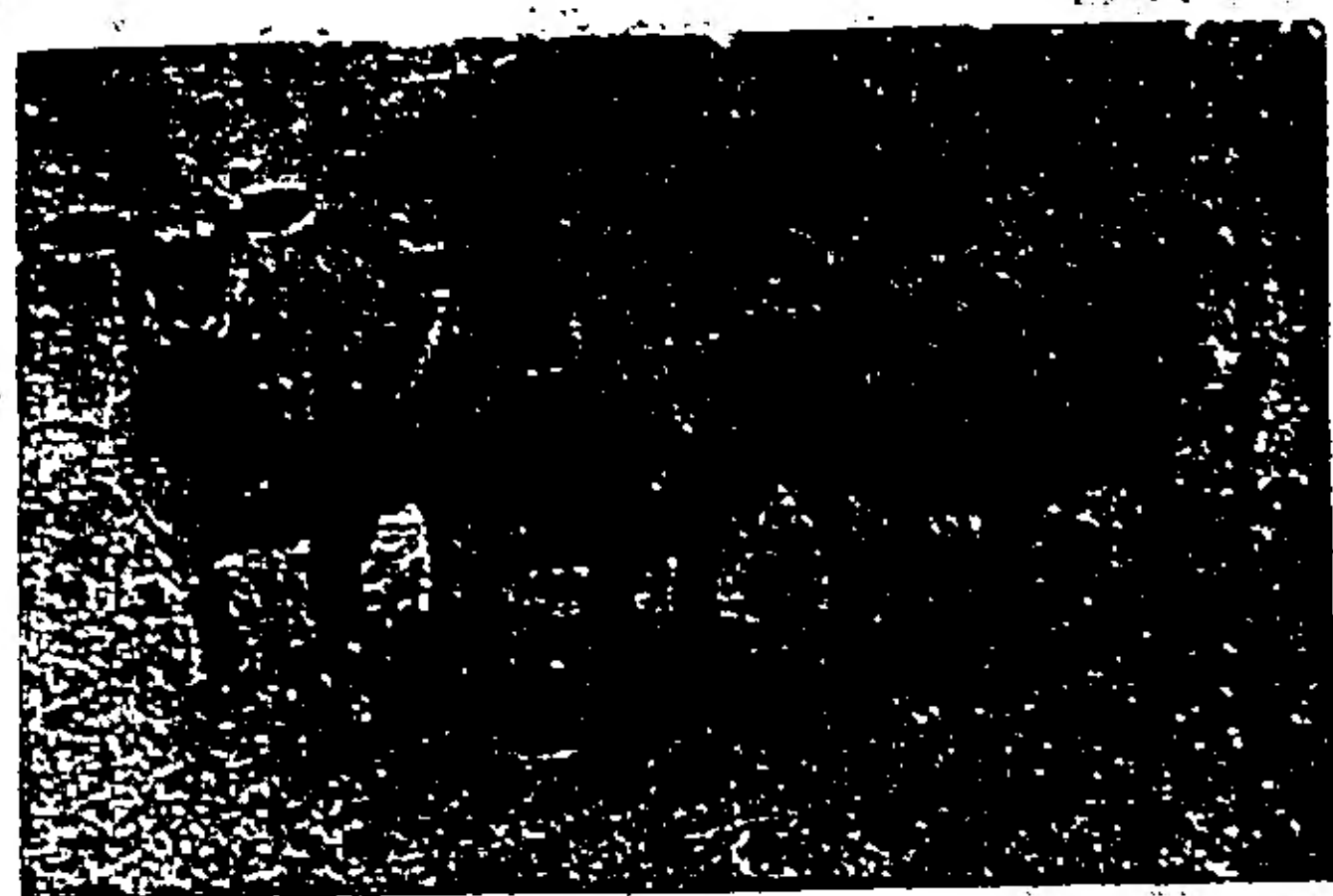
Photo: Mee Cheong.

Players in the Hongkong Cricket Club v. Garrison match. T. E. Pearce (the Club Captain) is seen holding up a portion of a *Telegraph* poster bearing the words "Page of Local Pictures."



In the shadow of his father, photo-taken in Australia of Jimmy Ferrier, son of Mr. J. B. Ferrier, Shanghai's ex-Champion golfer, who has been in Australia for the last six years and passed through Hongkong on Saturday, 20th December, returning to his old firm (Barclay & Co.) in Shanghai. Jimmy will be five in February, and judging by his "stance" and grip, shapes well for a future champion. Mr. Ferrier did well in the Australian Championship and Club competitions during his stay in Sydney.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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